

# The INLAND PRINTER

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Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## REVERY AND REALISM.

LUMBERING OLD-TIME PRESSES VIVIDLY CONTRASTED WITH THE  
LIGHTNING-SPEEDERS OF TODAY.

BY HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

IN my "Story of the Types" (published at New Haven, Connecticut, in 1882), there are garnered many curious facts about printing, that grand art which is not only "preservative," but also subservative. The presentment of such historical data, in a condensed form, was received by European and home journals with an approbation so cordial and spontaneous as to fully repay me for the diligent seeking and careful editing of a mass of literary trifles, almost invaluable, yet, theretofore unregarded.

Among other things, I then wrote :

On the threshold of the eighteenth century, we pause a space for retrospect. The field of letters, for a period of two hundred and sixty-four years since the rude press of Conrad Saspach was erected, has been, at the best, only superficially gleaned. If the compiler is tantalized by the enforced limit of his labor, the reader can afford to be lenient in criticism.

Barren as the annals are, there stand forth surprising figures in the aisles of time. Behold old Anthony Koburger, of Nuremberg, who mightily furthered the destinies of type! Established in the medieval city on the Pegnitz, as early as 1472, he soon became widely known for his activity, skill, and liberal enterprise. His agents were found in every notable town in Europe. He kept sixteen open shops, and, at Lyons, in France, a spacious printing house exclusively for law books. Numerous lofts were weighted with his finished work, and (in Nuremberg alone) he maintained twenty presses and a force of one hundred assistants, prominent among the latter being Fritz Pastorius, a linguist and master proofreader.

We have come through the era of black-letter and crude portraiture (*vide* the Nuremberg *Chronicle*) to the opening cycles of epochs of perfection. Here pass, in majestic review, Ruffinger, of Naples; Winters, of Cologne, and the learned Colinaeus, whose Parisian-Greek imprints, on five hundred different works, attest an honorable industry! We have walked with Caxton, Manutius, and De Worde, and fraternized with Stephens, Raistell, Grafton, and Elzevir. With men, potent in brain, unwearying in application, and immortal in the annals, we thus hold free communion. Joseph Athia, the pride of Amsterdam, drops his

hand from the lever. We now come to the days of Bradford, Franklin and Baskerville.

So much for quotation from a portion of one of those special monographs which were a pleasure to wreath in choice phrases and send glistening to the copy-hook. My library is replete with the legends, the romance, and the achievements of printing. What loving and companionable friends these heavily-laden volumes are to me! How tenderly I handle a genuine Baskerville, some years ago a present from a brother journalist of mine who dwelt amid the noise and smoke of that same Birmingham, where, in 1750, one of the greatest and most earnest of English printers began a trade that was his "sleeping and waking thought." His first book is said to have been a superb quarto Virgil. It was issued in 1756. Nine years afterward, through his amiable contemporary, Dr. Benjamin Franklin (of Boston and Philadelphia, thriving towns in the British and North American colonies), John Baskerville offered his types and well-kept hand presses for sale. From them had been pulled the sheets so remarkable for accuracy and cleanness that, in these radiant, competitive hours of quick invention, when "light bodies" and "sharp, bold faces" are very ordinary amid the popular fonts, a Baskerville volume is yet esteemed rarer and more precious than rubies. The types, which this genial, ingenious master-printer used for the glorification of England's "stick and rule," were (after his death) bought by one of the French socialist clubs. A ruinously high-priced *édition de luxe* of Voltaire's works was their chief employment during this later ownership.

It seems incredible that the steam-driven press has been a newspaper reality for *only* seventy-five years! Yet such is the true record. Frederick Koenig, a native of Eisleben, in Saxony, born A.D. 1774, had (from his sixteenth year) been dreaming and modeling. He was a forlorn and shamelessly ridiculed prophet in his own country; so, in 1807, like Prince Hamlet in the world-renowned drama, he went to England, where, all the inhabitants being lunatics, his own peculiar madness would not be scoffed at. Thomas Bensley introduced Koenig and his miscalled "crazy plans" to John Walter,



the Second, and on November 29, 1814, the German tree bore ripe golden fruit in London. The *Times* "went thundering down the ages" with its then amazing eleven hundred copies every sixty minutes!

What has the progress been? Today, a rival and leader of the London *Times*, just thirty-four years established (I refer to the great *Daily Telegraph* of Fleet street), has a regular issue of a quarter of a million. These pyramids of news are heaped up by ten improved American rotary presses which run about two hours on an edition, with an average capacity of twenty-five thousand copies, each, for that time.

We, striding giants of the West, serenely look on our more wonderful mechanisms, while we coquette with lightning, and drive expert labor, capital, success, and lively imagination—four-in-hand.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### A POOR PRINTER'S CHRISTMAS.

BY W. E. SEAPORT.

JOHN BENEDICT was the editor of the *Item*, an above the average specimen of a country weekly, which spread the news every Friday over a township in New England, the limit of which was bounded on three sides by the lands of a lineal descendant of the Pilgrim Fathers. Benedict himself claimed a close relationship to the early Puritans, though his pretensions amounted to nothing more than an eastern habit. From a window of the printing office hung a sign which bore the legend "Job Printing," which was evidence enough that John exercised his muscles as well as his brain. He found that by kicking the half-medium Gordon an hour or two occasionally, the gray matter which lay under his scalp had a chance to recuperate and untie itself, after which he would be prepared to tell his subscribers something about the rise and fall of the baked bean, or the causes which led to the recent large democratic majorities. John's expressions were made in a bold and forcible manner, as well as in brevity, and more than once the sanctum door was opened and an inquiry made as to whether the fighting editor was in. Our friend was not a pugilist, his argument being that

"He who fights and runs away  
May live to fight another day,"

and the searcher after ruddy gore usually left the office with the assurance that the matter would be corrected in the next issue.

It was the day before Christmas, a cold, blustering day, when John found himself in something of a quandary. He sat in his sanctum sorely perplexed, and his mind was filled with many misgivings as to the future. To use the language of the Haggard school of novelists, "great beads of perspiration stood out upon his throbbing brow." A font of wood type, the package marked C. O. D., and which he had not expected until after the holidays, had just been delivered. He wiped his forehead as his mind turned to that fellow over the way who owed a four years' subscription bill, and he shook

his head dolefully and his strong right arm menacingly. The new type had emptied his purse to the last penny; a few dollars which he had hidden away in the lining of his vest against Christmas had vanished. And there was a payment to be made January 1 on the boiler and engine, which had been added to the establishment during the summer. Rent was overdue; fuel was running low, and, taken altogether, the man was harassed nigh unto death.

But all these things were as molehills when compared to the mountain which loomed up and stared him in the face: that he would be financially unable to do the grand chimney act in the early hours of the morrow. Benedict was a man of family, and a little tot at home was building air castles, higher than the Eiffel tower, on the advent of old Santa Claus. He could not find it in his heart to go home that night empty-handed; a Santa Claus without a pack was worse than a nonentity. His loving wife understood the situation, and did not expect a seal sacque, or anything, in fact—but, the boy!

Anguish rent the editor's soul; even hot tears had begun to well up in his eyes, when the door of the sanctum was opened and a well-known merchant of the village entered, bearing in his hand a bit of straw paper, which he laid on the desk before the editor, with the remark, "Print that on a card; I want it to stand up against a big doll in my window." Benedict hustled about. Here was at least an opportunity to use the new wood letter, if nothing more. The job was set, locked up and put on the press, and the impression on the tympan read:

TAKE THIS HOME  
TO  
THE BABY.

John read this carefully, particularly the top line, which was the first impression taken from the new 8-line Gothic. He read it again and again, and repeated the words "take this home." Surely here was a suggestion. He wondered that he had not thought of it before. This font of wood type was just the thing! Had not the youngster said but yesterday that he hoped Santa Claus would bring him some building blocks with letters on them? The editor rushed to the stone, and soon the alphabet was arranged in a row from a to z. Measurements were hurriedly taken, and a toilet soap box was obtained from the drug store, into which the "blocks" were fitted. By the aid of the paste pot and shears the box was soon covered with bright red paper. And now the poetical genius of the country editor flowed as does water from a spring, and in the course of half an hour each letter was carefully underlaid with an inscription of the "A stands for apple" sort.

The treasure was taken home and duly placed as far as it would go into the little stocking—and what a merry



Christmas that editor had on the morrow can better be imagined than described. The fact that some of the letters appeared to be upside down was explained as being a puzzle connected with the "set," and that it could not be solved. Houses were built, tumbled down and rebuilt again and again. Words were spelled out on the carpet, the underlays were made to rhyme with one another, and the amusement produced by that set of building blocks was worth more than any two type-foundries in the land.

As the boy grew tired of the sorts after a few weeks, the letters were returned to the printing office, one by one, and now when he inquires as to what became of those building blocks, he is told by the father that the puzzle has been solved at last: by using them to print with, those topsy-turvy letters appear right-side up.

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### STEREOTYPING.

NO. II—BY CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, JR.

IN 1775 the first attempt to stereotype in America was made in Philadelphia by Benjamin Mecom, a nephew of Benjamin Franklin. He is said to have cast a number of perfect plates, but for some reason the work was abandoned, and the book commenced (a testament) was never finished. The permanent revival of stereotyping dates from 1780, when Alexander Tilloch and Andrew Foulis, the former editor of the *Philosophical Magazine* and the latter a printer at Glasgow, Scotland, conceived the idea of making stereotypes from plaster matrices. According to their own statements, neither was aware of the experiments of Ged and others who preceded them. They printed a number of cheap books from such plates, and, in 1783, Xenophon's *Anabasis*, a very creditable piece of work. In 1784 they obtained an exclusive patent for their invention from the British government. In 1783 a German by the name of Hoffman invented a matrix composed of clay, plaster of paris and glue, adhering to a metal plate—practically the "clay and plaster" process still used to a certain extent for stereotyping and almost entirely for rubber-stamp making. He shortly removed to Paris, where he obtained a patent for its use, and issued a number of sheets. In 1787 he published "*Recherches Historiques Sur Les Maures*." An impression from one of his plates may be found in "*Meyers Journal fur Buchdruckerkunst*," of 1835. About this time Pingeron, incited by the publication of Hoffman's patent, proposed a method differing but little from it, as did also Rochon. In 1785 Joseph Carez, also of Paris, perfected a process of stereotyping by splashing the type form into a mass of half melted metal. From the matrix so obtained another splash was made, giving a fac simile of the original block. In 1786 he published a "*Livre d'Eglise*," a work of more than a thousand pages, and this process was for a long time used, though only on the continent. Others improved it by substituting for the ordinary kind a metal containing bismuth and melting at a comparatively low temperature. In 1798 Herhan also obtained a patent in France for a similar

process, and shortly after entered into a partnership with the Didots, the method differing only in pressing the form into the metal sheet when the latter was cold. This procedure was used until a comparatively recent date. Herhan afterward separated from the Didots and perfected a process of making matrices similar to type, but having the head or letter part intaglio or reversed on the end. These were composed as ordinary type, only reversed, high spaces put in between and a cast taken in the usual manner. Although a number of works were stereotyped in this manner (a page is printed in "*Hodgson's Essay on Stereotyping*") it will be readily seen that the idea in this form was not a practical one, but it is interesting as foreshadowing the Linotype composing and casting machine which is now attracting so much attention. In the year 1800 the Earl of Stanhope, who experimented considerably in all processes of printing, gave his attention to stereotyping, and, aided by Mr. Andrew Wilson, succeeded in 1802 in producing good results, and in 1803 stereotyped "*Frelynhausen on the Christian Religion*." A number of other works were published by Wilson in succeeding years, and in 1803 the process was adopted by the university presses at Cambridge and Oxford. In 1820 there are said to have been at least a dozen stereotyping establishments in London, and the "*Printers' and Booksellers' Annual*," of a few years later, gives the names and addresses of five in Paris. An excellent example of the Earl of Stanhope's stereotypes will be found on page 476 of "*Hansard's Typographia*," it being the picture of a new type case executed in rule and type,

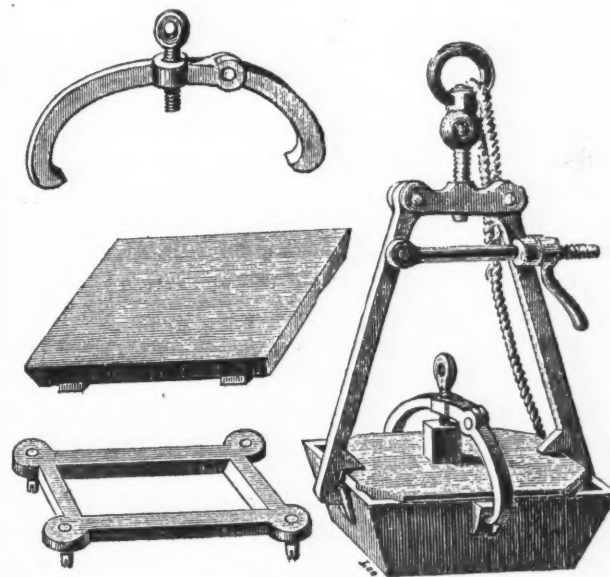


FIG. 1.

and a very interesting treatise of the advantages of dispensing with the kernal "f" and the "f" combinations. In the latter part of the book explicit directions for the use of the process are given from the Earl of Stanhope's notes, together with the author's comments. Briefly stated, the process consisted in locking up so-called stereotyping furniture around the form so as to give a bearing which regulated the thickness of the plates, oiling the form, brushing, and afterward pouring plaster of paris



upon it. The plaster of paris was scraped flat on the back when in a half set condition, and after the mold had been removed and thoroughly dried it was cast. On account of the plaster penetrating to the bottom, high spaces, quads and slugs were necessary, otherwise the counters would stick and tear. This process was the one most in use until perhaps fifteen or twenty years ago, and the majority of printers will remember it. The plaster of paris matrices were secured in the box shown in Fig. 1, and the latter swung into the metal pot by means of a crane. The matrix, being lighter than the metal, floated to the surface and against the cover of the box, thus regulating the thickness of the plate. Fig. 2 gives a view of a

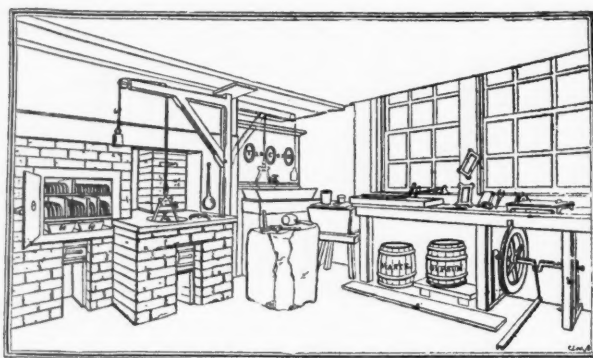


FIG. 2.

stereotypy foundry of this period. Both this and the first illustration are taken from "Hansard," the latter being much reduced. Although the results were excellent, the time taken to produce the matrix, the necessity of using high spaces, quads and slugs, the liability of the casts to crack, and the danger of getting air bubbles and consequently defective matrices, soon made the method obsolete, and it is doubtful whether there is a single stereotypy foundry in the country now using it, although rubber-stamp manufacturers still use it to a considerable extent.

In 1818 August Applegath obtained an English patent for a method of making a stereotyping matrix similar to that employed by Herhan and Didot. In 1820 Mark Isambard Brunel obtained an English patent for spreading a composition of chalk, pipeclay and starch upon a perforated steel plate, using this for a matrix somewhat as clay and plaster matrices are now used. In his specifications he mentions that the matrix has sufficient flexibility to allow its being bent into a semicircular form, and used for casting in that shape. This was the first step toward the invention of the papier-maché process, but not until 1829 did Genoux, of Lyons, France, give forth his description of the papier-maché process as we now know it. He called his blank matrix, composed of alternate layers of paper and paste, a "flan," and this name, oftener changed into "flong" or "flanc," has been retained by the stereotypers who followed him. The efforts of stereotypers since that date have been mostly confined to perfecting minor details, and no important changes have been made, although the British and American patent-office reports show that a great many patents have been issued.

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### SOMETHING ABOUT ROLLERS.

BY ALTON B. CARTY.

HELLO! Something new about rollers? Well, perhaps so, and perhaps not. At any rate I believe this article will be well worth reading, especially if you are a country printer. The particular object in view is to call the attention of printers and pressmen particularly to the care of rollers rather than to their treatment after they are sick—to prevent sickness, one might say. There are some individuals who have weak constitutions, and the slightest cold will put them on the sick list. There are others, also, who are not affected by the condition of the climate at one locality but are immediately taken sick when a change in place of residence is made. Now, so it is with rollers. Don't have any that are constitutionally weak, or that can not be acclimatized. They will be constantly requiring medicine and can seldom be depended upon. How can this be avoided? By noting the effect of the condition of the atmosphere in your pressroom. If your rollers from one roller maker are not satisfactory, try another, and don't be afraid to inform them if any climatic effect is noticeable upon them. There has been, however, so much improvement made in roller making recently that a little exercise of common sense on the part of the printer is all that is required to keep his rollers in working condition. Every printer should have two sets of rollers, one for summer and another for winter, and the necessity is such that it is impossible for good work to be done with either during the season for which they are not intended. I have known winter rollers to be worked all the summer, but it was an instance where the warmth of the atmosphere was not as oppressive as usual during the summer. There are some printers who do not know that there is any difference in the properties of winter and summer rollers, and think it is only a dodge on the part of roller makers to impose on the poor country printer. Hence they warm up their rollers and hold a lighted candle under the ink table to heat it up during the real cold days. What a makeshift! The value of the time lost in this way during the winter would be more than double that which would be required to purchase winter rollers, to say nothing of the convenience of having and working the same. Never put away rollers free of ink. Some printers wash their rollers when taken from the press and put them away clean, so, as they say, they will be ready for immediate use when needed. It is bad policy. If your pressroom is warm and dry the rollers will lose their suction, and if the atmosphere in the room is damp the rollers will absorb such a quantity of the moisture as to be unfit for use, whereas if the rollers were covered with loose, oily ink no such condition as the above would be noticeable. It would require but a moment to wipe off the oil, and the rollers would be found to be in good working condition. Then, too, clean rollers are a great temptation to insects, while, on the other hand, they will not disturb a roller covered with ink. Every book of instruction on the treatment of rollers contains an admonition to the printer to keep a small quantity of



water in a vessel always in the roller cabinet. Now, I am able to prove that this sometimes positively works injury to the rollers, especially if they have an affinity for moisture owing to a large quantity of glycerine entering into their composition. Some printers continue to keep the water in their cabinets, although the rollers are already overcharged with moisture. The object of the water in the cabinet is to have a ready supply for the rollers to absorb in case they need it, not when they already have enough. In such cases the water should be removed. I recently heard of a printer in the southern part of Pennsylvania who had a box made for his cylinder press rollers lined with zinc and always containing about an inch of water in the bottom. If his rollers had but a small quantity only of glycerine in them I am satisfied that no good presswork was done in that establishment. If your roller has too much moisture in it, wash it and hang it in a warm, dry corner of the room, and let the surplus moisture be absorbed in the atmosphere. Drive two nails in the ceiling and hang the roller thereon; the atmosphere at that point is generally in the proper condition.

If the roller is too dry and there is any glycerine in it, wash it and allow it to remain in a damp corner for a time, and, if not already completely worn out, the life of the roller will soon return. However, I do not approve of too much doctoring; for, like an individual who is constantly taking medicine and is compelled to keep it up, so is the roller.

If your rollers exhibit an undue quantity of moisture only at intervals, use thin ink, and, perhaps, in a day or so everything will be all right. That is, reduce \$2 ink nearly one-half when \$1 is to be worked. You will not lose anything in the quality of your work. When you must wash your rollers, which should not be often, wash them all over. Sometimes pressboys, when washing up for a better quality of black, will only wash the center of the rollers, allowing the ends to go untouched, or, at any rate, neglected. This results in the ink on the ends becoming hard, and when it is necessary to wash up for a change in color it will be found that the ink on the ends of the roller has become so hard that desperate means will be required for its removal, thus ruining the roller. On platen presses use roller bearers whenever you can. They will pay for themselves in a short time. Don't think they are catchpenny contrivances in which you are not getting full value for the money invested. They are very useful, especially where the rollers are too large for the roller wheels, as they equalize the pressure against the form. Where the springs of the roller carriers are strong (and by all means have them strong) it is best for the rollers that you have wheels made (of wood, as they are much cheaper than iron and equally as effective) in true proportion to the diameter of the rollers, as new rollers are frequently "crippled for life" by being allowed to press too heavily against the form, particularly when a quantity of brass rule is used. I have found that lard oil is the best roller washer. Coal oil renders the surface of the roller hard and glossy,

while benzine (on some rollers, at least) spoils the face by making it dry and brittle. If you use any of the common oils for washing rollers, be sure that no coal oil enters into the same. More than two-thirds of the oils now used, however, have coal oil in them. Better get a small can of pure lard oil and then you can feel safe.

Be careful in setting the new rollers on your cylinder press. How do I set them? Well, I have had a machinist to make me a miniature jackscrew three-quarters of an inch high and with a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch base. I use this both for setting cylinders and rollers. Type high, for all practical purposes, is fifteen-sixteenths of an inch. Now, if I have a moderately heavy form I will open the jackscrew to fourteen-sixteenths of an inch and set each roller so that it barely touches the gauge at each end. If a light form, and quite open, I raise the rollers a little. By this method I know exactly what I am doing, and one roller does not do any more inking than another. My roller account is but a trifling item of expense, simply because I use a little common sense in their handling, and I don't profess to have a very large amount of common sense, either.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE TYPOTHETÆ CONVENTION.

BY M. J. CARROLL.

THE St. Louis convention of the United Typothetæ is now a thing of the past, and as its deliberations were at times largely diverted to subjects of general interest to the journeymen printers of America, I presume that for this reason I will be pardoned the liberty of discussing that portion of the work.

That the assembling of this important body was an event that has attracted unusual attention in typographical circles for months past has been very apparent. The desire to learn in what spirit the convention would treat certain subjects, matters of deep concern to all alike, had become a very strong one. Many were of the opinion that the manifest rancor displayed in the discussions of this body at its previous conventions would have, in a measure, at least, disappeared, and that a spirit of conciliation and good will would have taken its place. These views have been partially realized, to what extent each one can judge for himself on reading the proceedings of the convention. Certain it is that the wholesale denunciations indulged in formerly by the members of this body were not quite so one-sided and unanimous on this last occasion.

While there is little doubt that the convention was a flattering success in all respects, in the judgment of the members themselves, I think that there will still be found a lingering suspicion or doubt on the outside as to the thoroughness of its work or the infallible wisdom of its conclusions. Undoubtedly they were overloaded with a multiplicity of propositions. This is a complication into which all new organizations will be invariably drawn, and one which time alone can remedy. In the course of events, they will realize that the speediest way



to accomplish anything satisfactorily will be to take up one or two leading subjects at each annual session, and after a full and free discussion, to dispose of them finally and for good. As it was, we see this convention struggling with work enough to have occupied their attention for weeks, whereas they were allowed but a few days' time to dispose of the burden. This will probably account for the vague and uncertain conclusions so frequently attending their disposition of important measures. Under the circumstances, they not only found it convenient but necessary to so often declare that "this is a matter which alone concerns the local typothetæ," or "the United Typothetæ does not deem it advisable to take action on this subject"; and again, that "the Executive Committee has full jurisdiction in such affairs." As I have just remarked, while this method of doing business may at times become a necessity, it is not entirely satisfactory or conclusive.

Judging from subsequent events, it would seem as though the president's address might be taken as a fair reflex of the position and sentiment of a majority of the members of the convention in relation to those matters which more nearly concern the journeyman printer. Among the varied topics discussed by Mr. McNally, none were given more prominence than the eight-hour work day and the need of an apprenticeship system. The worthy gentleman's statement that the repeated failures occurring in the printing business were chiefly due to the incompetency of a certain class of proprietors and their utter lack of knowledge as to the actual cost of producing a fair quality of work, is one which we can leave for the present, as he puts it. I was about converted to the doctrine that all the ills the proprietor had to contend with were traced directly to the incompetent printer and the baleful influence of the typographical union.

So far as the necessity for a more comprehensive apprenticeship system is concerned, the St. Louis convention in its deliberations, and its president in his address, have done justice to the subject so far as to give its consideration time. But they arrived no nearer a solution of the problem than have the many conventions of the International Typographical Union, where the question has been lugged in, oratorically tossed here and there, and then left to take care of itself. It seems to be agreed on both sides of the line, if there is a line, that some sort of legislation is needed in this direction. But so far we have all failed to suggest the particular kind of legislation that would recommend itself by its merit as being just what was needed. In dismissing the subject, Mr. McNally says, "The increasing inability of master printers to obtain a sufficient number of competent printers, notwithstanding the high rate of wages paid, forces upon our attention the urgent need of an apprenticeship system." I hardly think that this is a fair statement of the difficulty. There appears to be a glut of printers, and certainly a sufficient number of good printers, to meet all demands. During the strike of 1887, precipitated for the purpose of inaugurating a shorter work day, Mr. McNally repeatedly asserted that he

found no difficulty in procuring all the competent printers that he required; and he certainly succeeded beyond the wishes or anticipations of those who were engaged in the strike. If all undue restrictions as to the employment of union men are removed, I have no doubt but that any responsible establishment can obtain all the talent they require in this line. May we not logically conclude, after all, that if there was such an urgent need of a more stringent apprenticeship system, for the purpose of supplying a greater number of competent printers, that the proper system would suggest itself as a matter of course.

The attitude of the members of the convention in regard to the eight-hour work day was manifested from the beginning. It was hardly to be supposed that any concessions would be made in this direction at the present time. Still it was hoped that the discussion would be so full and far-reaching, and indulged in with a fair-mindedness and liberality of thought, as would bring the merits of the question prominently to view. But the members seemed to be nearly all of one opinion, and that opinion was decidedly of such a nature as to leave little hope that the present generation of printers will ever receive any of the benefits of that long agitated reform. The president, in referring to this matter in his address, says, "Let it come to us, if come it must, in a practical and business-like manner, and we will endeavor to meet it in the same spirit." If the debate on this question developed anything remarkable it was in the frequency with which the word "fight" could be so promiscuously scattered through the remarks. Now, I believe that this question has been presented in every conceivable manner, at times as suggested by the employers themselves, and invariably to be met with the statement that "the state of business will not warrant any change in the working hours at the present time." This was the final conclusion arrived at in St. Louis, and nine-tenths of the speeches made there developed the fact that the only way in which it would be met would be by a "fight." Surely, this was not the president's idea of a "practical and business-like" way of disposing of so important a question in national economy.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### THE CIGARETTE PRINTER.

BY M. STANISLAUS MURPHY.

NEXT to the typical dude in the matter of cigarette smoking comes the precocious small boy. Following him, as far as my observation goes, is a third class, composed of a miscellaneous gathering, and in this latter class we find the "cigarette printer."

"The 'cigarette printer' may be hungry and broke,  
He may think for the want of a 'smile' he will choke,  
But all his hard luck he will quickly forget,  
In the lung-sapping puff of the vile cigarette."

Where cigarette smoking had its origin is a profound mystery, and as far as I am concerned shall always remain so. It is an indisputable fact that much agony would have been spared fathers and mothers if the



pernicious habit had died with the originator. How many incorrigible youngsters would have full miniature savings banks, if Sweet Caporals and other brands of cigarettes were unknown.

Much has been said and written upon this evil, but considerable more will have to be said, and many new paragraphs written, before the last cigarette disappears in smoke. The subject is broad and inviting, and there is always something new to be said in the matter. How often do we read in the newspapers an item bearing the familiar headline, "Another Cigarette Victim," and generally what little attention is paid to it! Perhaps the printer who set up the paragraph had a package or two of the diminutive cheroots in his inside pocket at the time, and, if the rules of the office didn't prohibit smoking during composition hours, possibly he might have been blowing the obnoxious smoke of a cigarette into the faces of his indignant alley mates at that very moment. If there is anything more disagreeable than to have your upper story immersed in a cloud of this infernal smoke, I haven't as yet experienced it, and I hope I never shall.

With the typical dude the habit is partly excusable, for the cigarette seems to be part of the dear fellow's make-up, and to him is really indispensable. To "de-pwive Harwy of his cigawette" would be robbing him of his principal adornment.

But it is chiefly in regard to the "cigarette printer" that I wish to confine my writing. It seems he ought to have better sense, but he will tell you it is his own business. So it is, so long as he keeps by himself when he smokes; but when the obnoxious fumes arising from that which he calls a cigarette are filling the room, and the lungs of those he is mingling with, then it becomes the business of the ones who are being slowly smothered. To them it is extremely disagreeable and offensive, and if they are forced to file a protest occasionally they are more than justified in doing so. A victim of this injurious habit was working on a morning paper recently, and for every other take he lifted from the copy-hook he would light a fresh cigarette, to the disgust of those working in the immediate vicinity. The next day, the foreman, in measuring the strings, found one considerably shorter than his arm, and on investigation found it belonged to Mr. Cigarette Smoker. He eyed it contemplatively for a moment, then remarked, "Well, its all you can expect from a printer who smokes cigarettes."

A novel and striking picture met my gaze recently. The galley boy in a newspaper office and a gaunt six-footer, a "cigarette printer," were ambling along the street together, each smoking a "sweet cap." There was a noticeable disparity in their statures, the boy being a couple of feet shorter than his companion. In the matter of intellect I thought they were about on a par, with the percentage in favor of the youngster. The typo looked old enough to be the young man's father, but he wasn't. Imagine a father and a son, not any older than this boy, walking along the street side by side, smoking cigarettes! It would be a picture for an artist, and a subject grave

enough for an undertaker. If the "cigarette printer" does not want his boy to tumble into this vile, disagreeable and injurious habit, let him give up the pernicious practice himself. I have a young descendant bearing my name and features, who is just three, and he does not know what a cigarette is yet! I hope he will be three years older than his father is at present when he finds out, and that he will have seen as many summers and winters as his aged and respected grandsire when he makes up his mind to smoke one.

Why it is that a printer, possessing the intelligence which is necessary in his business, should allow himself to become a victim of this abominable practice, I never could see, even with two pairs of spectacles. I have seen a tourist come into an office from the road shivering with cold, being both thinly clad and hungry; I have seen him go out with money tendered him by his fellow-workmen, and, despite his hunger, have seen him pass a restaurant, go to a tobacco store and invest part of his money in a package of cigarettes before he gratified the inner man.

"Oh for an influence mighty and grand,  
That will forever drive from this glorious land,  
Cigarettes of every conceivable brand!"

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### TOMMY TRUANT'S SPELLING LESSON.

BY ELON O. HENKEL, EDITOR, SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

A DISHEARTENED printer's devil, Tommy Truant by name, with his head clapped between his hands, his elbows resting on his case, and his legs dangling under his stool, sat gazing at the many errors in his foul proofsheets spread out before him, and muttered thus to himself, "I never will learn how to spell. Just look at these words, how very awkward they are. Here is *balance* spelled with only one *l*, *pellucid* with two *l*'s, *primer* with one *m*, *swimmer*, *glimmer*, *dimmer*, each with two *m*'s, and here comes again another word, *spigot*, with only one *g*, and so throughout the thousand and one words runs this 'crazy' irregularity. Such a muss! Surely, no one is expected to remember all the different handsprings a word can turn?"

"Tut, tut, tut, Tommy!" exclaimed Mr. Bright, the proofreader of the printing office in which Tommy was apprenticed, who had overheard Tommy's bitter charges. "You must not so soon become discouraged. You have really made a good beginning in learning how to spell, only you have not carried your observations quite far enough. You have already noticed that some words have the consonants doubled and some have not, but have not *reasoned* why such is the case, evidently believing that there is none. To be able to keep in distinct lines of thought things that are alike, evidences considerable mental training or capacity."

"Now," continued Mr. Bright, "let us see what observation will do for your charges, and the words you have cited as being so 'cranky' shall be the words we will take. 'I believe the first word you gave, Tommy, is the word *balance*, and you want to know why it is spelled



with only one *l*. Now, let us see. First, I must tell you that many of our words come to us from the Latin language, and this word is one of them. In fact, the word *balance* is made up of two such words, and these two words are *bi*, meaning two, and *lanx*, a basket. But *bilanx* would be a very awkward word; so, suppose we change *i* in *bi* to *a* and the *x* in *lanx* to *ce*, the English ending for such words, and then it would stand *ba-lance* or *balance*, and as *bi* or *ba* is spelled without the letter *l*, and *lanx* or *lance* has only one *l*, it appears properly spelled thus, *balance*, with only one *l*; besides, you learn not only the true spelling, but also the meaning or history of the word; for, formerly beam scales were used, from the beam's ends of which were suspended two baskets or plates.

"Your next word is *pellucid*, I believe," continued Mr. Bright, "and you want to know why it is spelled with two *l*'s. This word is also made up of two Latin words, *per*, meaning through, and *lux*, light. Now, *r* in *per* is assimilated *l* for euphony, and with the *l* in *lux*, the word is properly spelled with two *l*'s, *pellucid*; and coiled in its bosom is its own meaning, pellucid, a substance admitting the passage of light.

"Your next word, Tommy, is *primer*. It, too, is of Latin origin. It is formed from *primae*, first, and *liber*, a book. By cutting off *ae*, the last syllable of *primae*, and *lib*, the first syllable of *liber*, and uniting the remnants you have *prim-er* or *primer*, correctly spelled with only one *m*, and very properly meaning a first book.

"These words, Tommy, *swimmer*, *glimmer*, *dimmer*, so also *dinner*, *spinner*, *tinner*, double the consonant in order to avoid the long sound of the vowel; as, *swi-mer*, *gli-mer*, *di-mer*, *di-ner*, *spi-ner*, *ti-ner*, and are of that class known as Anglo-Saxon, which forms the basis of the English language.

"The word *spigot* is, I believe, the last word you cited," concluded Mr. Bright. "Let us crack its shell, and reach its kernel. There are some words in English which, preceded by *s*, are thus rendered highly intensive. Take, for instance, *plash*, which by placing *s* before it becomes *splash*; and so take *queak* and prefixing *s*, it becomes *squeak*, highly intensified. The *s* in *spigot* is of this character, and the last syllable, *ot*, is the Anglican ending, just as in *fagot*, and when in the word *spigot* the *s* and *ot* are drawn asunder, the root drops out, and is found to be *pig*, a euphonic form of *pin*; and, hence, both the spelling and meaning are plainly to be seen, *spigot*, a pin or peg used to stop a faucet or to stop a small hole in a cask."

"Why, Mr. Bright, this is highly interesting and instructive," remarked Tommy, to which remark all the printers nodded assent, "and besides, it places the subject in an entirely different light to that in which I had viewed it before."

"Well, Tommy, I am glad to see you so interested, and will here state, by way of final remark, that those who have made a close study of the subject have come to the conclusion that three or four hundred root words are all that are included in any language; and these few

simple elements once known, with the laws governing philology, thousands of new words may be easily fashioned, and their spelling and meaning be thus easily explained and remembered. But the best general rule I can give you for learning how to spell is, while reading books or periodicals whose pages are free from typographical errors, as *THE INLAND PRINTER*, for instance, observe closely how each word is spelled, and thus train the eye to measure form, always being careful when in doubt about the correct spelling of a word to make sure of it by consulting a dictionary. But the way I first indicated will give the most reasonable and satisfactory knowledge, as it is based on the principles inherent in the nature of the subject."

Written for *THE INLAND PRINTER*.

#### "THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

BY I. ONIC.

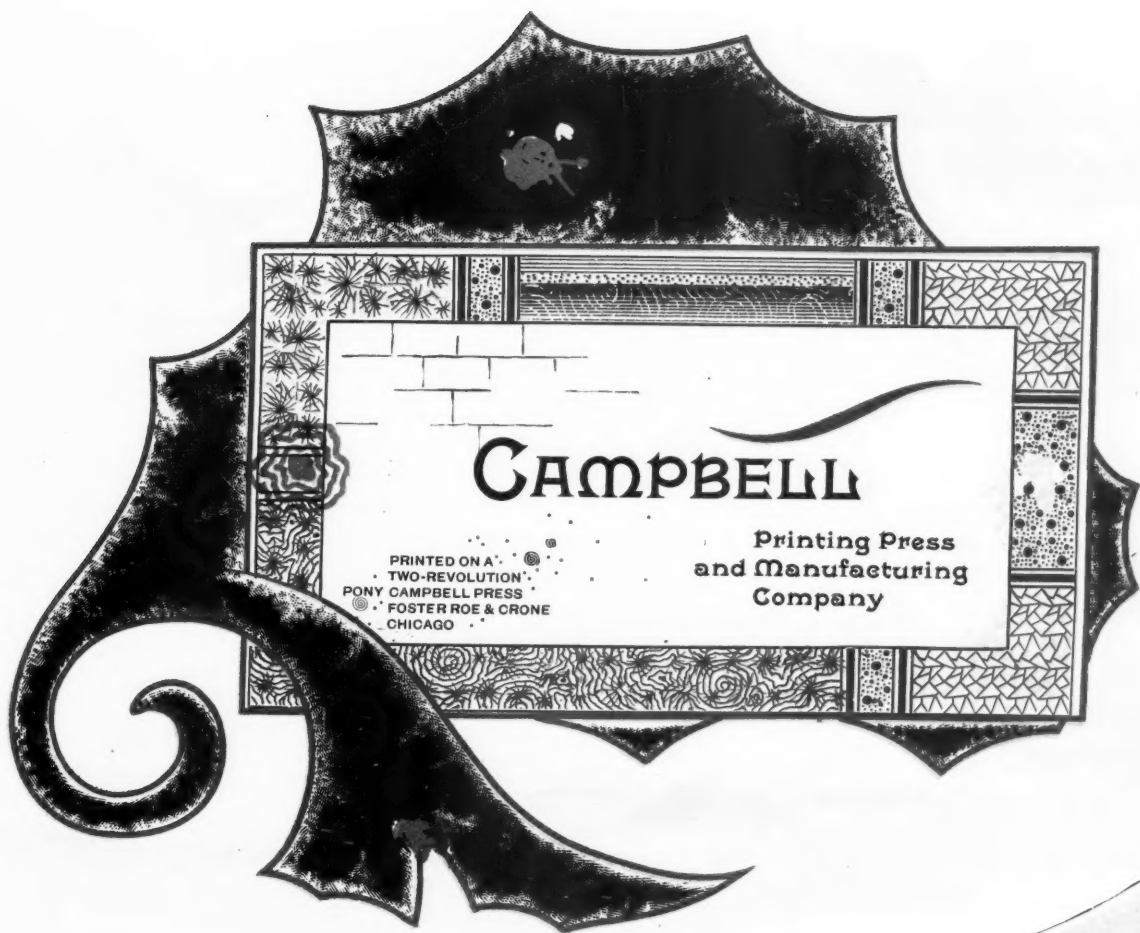
THE minds of the major part of the members of the printing industry in this and all other countries are at present turned with no small amount of interest to the unusually important invention of the typesetting machine, which, to all appearances, is gradually approaching perfection. Old and young members of the craft seem to have decided opinions as to the good or evil of this innovation, and on all sides can be heard the disciples of Gutenberg and Faust holding earnest consultation and indulging in frequent heated arguments relating to this labor-saving device.

On the one hand, it is held that so much labor is saved and so many compositors thrown out of employment, the change must inevitably prove a curse to the printers making a living at the case, and a general depression is gradually overcoming those of such a turn of mind as they reluctantly submit to the onward march of progress and invention.

These ideas are believed by the writer to be all wrong—fundamentally wrong. The enlightened and progressive printer generally holds, and rightly, too, that such arguments emanate from prejudice, selfishness and ignorance. The old but oft-quoted saying, "the greatest good to the greatest number," might well be considered here. Will the introduction of a perfect typesetting machine prove the greatest good to the greatest number? Among the many advantages to be derived might be noted the wonderful decrease in the price of literature, which would naturally follow the decrease in the cost of composition, and, consequently, the increased consumption. Now, what would this increased consumption mean to the printing and affiliated industries? It would undoubtedly mean a larger demand for labor in a half-dozen or more branches of business. Thus, while only one branch of the printing trade suffered, many callings would be benefited, bringing about the desired result of the greatest good to the greatest number.

While we are almost certain of this result, I doubt if the compositors would suffer to any great extent. The lessening of the cost of literature would create a greatly increased demand for the same, and would necessarily











require much more composition, and the deduction in the number of hands at the case would be almost, if not quite, offset by the army of operatives required on the machines. Compositors are preferable as operators. As the best compositors make the best operators, many incompetents would be forced eventually from the business, a result which the competent workmen would hail with satisfaction.

We cannot block the wheels of progress, neither can we dull or quiet the inventive mind of the genius.

Columns might be written on the importance of machinery in nearly all the branches of toil, and the general condition in which the printing business would be at this time, had there been no inventions in labor-saving machinery for the last forty or fifty years. Suffice it to say, the machines must come sooner or later, and we should receive them with pleasure, considering them a blessing instead of an evil.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### A WORD ABOUT FOLDING MACHINES.

BY BAYARD TAYLOR.

BOOKBINDING is an important branch connected with the publishing trade, though but comparatively few know the process through which the printed sheets go before becoming a complete volume, so I will endeavor to describe the evolution. Folding is the first feature connected therewith, and it is needless to add, that it is essential it should be perfectly done; at least, in a much more efficient manner than the girls think who fold the sheets. In this feature, however, as in many others connected with the trade, manual labor is giving way to machinery, which does the work much more efficiently and accurately where folding to register is a necessity. A first-class improved folding machine will turn out in a day of ten hours as much work as six or seven girls can do by hand—folding during this time from twelve to fourteen thousand sheets, and at about one-sixth of the cost. Moreover, it requires no more time to fold a 32-page than it does to fold a 16-page sheet, with an accuracy which can only be accomplished by hand at a great loss of time.

Book and pamphlet work of the better class should never be made up to fold in a 32-page form, or what is called four-fold, for on the last or fourth fold it will be creased diagonally from the head, leaving a blemish which cannot be pressed out.

To get the best results from a folding machine, like in all other machinery, care and attention are required. In the first place, the operator should thoroughly understand its mechanism, not simply how to feed it, because its working parts are directly affected by the different grades of paper folded. For example, a super-calendered or enameled paper, in passing through the machine, will slide on the tapes; that is, one end of the folded sheet loses momentum while the other end travels with the tape, consequently, when it reaches the second gauge or knife it has lost its absolute accuracy, and when the sheet passes through the last fold its non-register has

been doubled; therefore, if the operator does not understand how to obviate these important temporary difficulties, sheet after sheet will be passed through imperfectly folded, with the result that the machine will get the blame that should fall on the operator's shoulders.

The defect referred to can sometimes be avoided by sprinkling powdered resin, which possesses adhesive qualities, on the tapes. At other times it will be found advantageous to tighten or loosen the tapes, as these are sometimes affected by the atmosphere, and the rollers, where the paper passes through, should be examined. If they are too tight they will cause the paper to wrinkle, and if too loose, the folds will not be sufficiently compressed.

There is one more obstacle to which I wish to refer, that is, when folding various sizes of paper, to find every third or fourth sheet out of register. This trouble invariably commences after the paper has passed the second fold, and is caused by the paper not being large enough to rest on the outer tape, which causes the edge of the paper and the edge of the tape to touch each other, and as the tape has a slight vibrating movement, especially where joined, this movement is communicated to the paper, thus producing non-register. The quickest way to remedy this obstacle is to remove the tape.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### QUADRATS.

BY PICA ANTIQUE.

"THE five hundred women compositors in Boston are to be taken into the union," says an exchange. While questioning the correctness of the number, we do not discover anything so strange or alarming in the fact as to require its being blown over the world by telegraphic trumpets. Once it might have been an astonishing proceeding; now it has become a matter of course.

Women as compositors are no longer an experiment. They have clearly demonstrated their capability and fitness to handle type; the bars of typographical unions have been let down in other cities, and why not in Boston? The only surprising part of the matter to our mind is that they ever were kept out; ever debarred the privileges, the protection, the encouragement, to which they were justly entitled.

Too long were the rights of woman left unrecognized in printing, as in many other respects. When she forced her way to the front we tardily admitted the justice of her claims, but not until then, to our shame be it spoken; when she stood upon an equal mental plane we granted her business equality, because we dared not deny. That is about the truth of the matter, though we are loath to acknowledge our lack of courtesy and appreciation.

Who now will question the propriety of women filling places in a printing office? "Who that has had any great literary, artistic or business success, cannot trace it in part to the tact and encouragement of woman? What man has written poetry, that future ages will sing; who that has sculptured in marble that seems to live; who that hath declared the saving truths of an unfashionable



religion, has not been stimulated to labor and duty by women with whom he has lived in esoteric intimacy, with mutual admiration and respect?"

And who will have the unblushing effrontery to deny that women compositors are doing as good, clean and tasty work as those of the opposite sex? Aye, more, that their presence purifies, elevates, and is a strong incentive to nobler lives and a higher manhood; that every printing office where women are employed is blessed with more decorum than formerly; is more free from vulgarity, profanity and drunkenness; that work is done in a more quiet and orderly manner; that the moral atmosphere is far more fit for man to live in and the day a red-letter one when woman devoted herself to the temple of the art wherein Benjamin Franklin sits a crowned king.

\* \*

A LETTER from one high in authority in the International Typographical Union reminds us that, while every member of the craft with whom we are acquainted speaks of the home for needy printers as simply a matter of a little time, we know of no especial effort being made to secure the necessary amount of money.

If (and such is our understanding) the building is to be erected, furnished and put in running order by voluntary subscriptions, why is there not some concerted action? Many we know—we believe it to be the case with all—are ready to contribute their quota, and simply wait a favorable opportunity. Anyone *duly authorized* would be heartily welcomed by the majority and the required amount of funds be speedily raised. In fact, it would be a mere bagatelle, considering the numbers whose lives are given to the art and to whom it gives the means of living.

How would it answer for *the treasurer of each union to take the matter in hand, assisted by the father of each chapel?* In that way every proprietor and employé could be "interviewed" with little trouble and next to nothing of expense, if any. The parties named would be considered responsible, there would be no quibbling about payment, no doubt of the safety and proper disposition of the funds, and the end would astonish even the most sanguine. In that number we may rightly be classed. Our estimate of the liberality, humanity and pride of craft-hood, based upon many years of experience, is very high. We require no assurance that printers will do their entire duty—will go beyond its promptings; that shame from longer permitting the worthy and needy of their number to want, will not cause their cheeks to burn; that all necessary now is to rightly organize some method of giving and the treasury will overflow and the walls rise as by magic.

Come, gentlemen having the matter in charge, show us *how to give*. For that we are waiting. Hurry up, please, and pass around the collection box. We are longing to earn the blessing that falls as a benediction upon the cheerful giver; are impatiently waiting to see the home *a fact accomplished*, waiting to add our cheers

to that of the thousands as the flag floats out to the kissing of sunshine and breeze, proclaiming that printers stand coequal with every other craft, trade and profession in love, charity—no, not that! but in recognition, regard and brotherhood.

\* \*

It may be considered a trifle "previous" (to indulge in a slang, but expressive, term of the day) to talk of the locality of the grand exhibition to be held in 1892—a reproduction of seven cities claiming Homer when dead! But it is not to discuss what the printing fraternity are going to do to show to the visiting world what the art has accomplished in America. France, the exquisite in matters of fashion and taste, gracefully admits our superiority and supremacy, and other countries fail in competition.

In 1892 the exhibition will be held *somewhere*. Are we, as craftsmen, prepared to sustain our high standing, to show that our boast of being *the foremost* is no idle one; that we have outstripped all others in the race; that we are only content when leading; that we are in a situation to *teach, not learn*?

The exhibit of what wonders type can be manipulated to do; what marvels presses accomplish; how we are armed at all points, *must*—aye, that is exactly the right word—*must* dwarf all that has gone before. Not a single branch must be unrepresented; nothing left undone to proclaim our usefulness and the beauty of typographical production.

To accomplish this it is neither "previous" or out of place to urge the importance of the matter. It is also peculiarly pertinent to inquire if any thought is being given, any preparation being made. Every member of the guild should be keenly alive not only to his highest interest, but to the honor of the most useful, most depended upon and best repaying of human inventions.

Let us ask, and plainly, what, if anything, is being done? If there is not, don't you think, gentlemen, it is almost time you were forecasting the future; taking the initiatory steps to secure an end in which you will all rejoice, and avert failure that would render printing a hissing and a by-word forever?

#### A NEW COLOR PRODUCT.

A discovery has been made near Dubbo, New South Wales, of a mineral which analysis is said to prove contains all of the properties of the very finest sienna, and which experts, who have tested it in every way, are reported to have found to be suitable for painting, staining, dyeing, and for ink purposes. It is estimated that on the surface alone twenty thousand tons of mineral is in sight, and as a shaft has been sunk to thirty feet, and the mineral improves in quality at that depth, there is evidently an inexhaustible paint mine. The mineral covers some one hundred and twenty acres of ground, and can be mined and landed in Sydney for less than 25s. per ton from the mine. It is found in two colors, yellow and red. One peculiarity about the mineral is that either of the colors is ready for use immediately after it is taken from the ground, requires little or no grinding, is entirely free from grit and dirt, and is, in fact, a pure color, and may be used either in oil, water, spirit or as a dry color.





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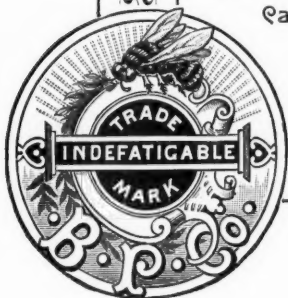
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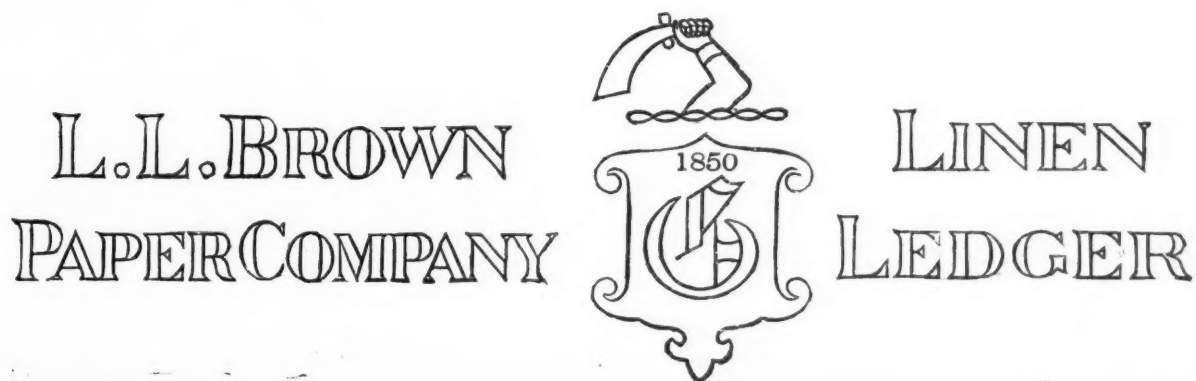
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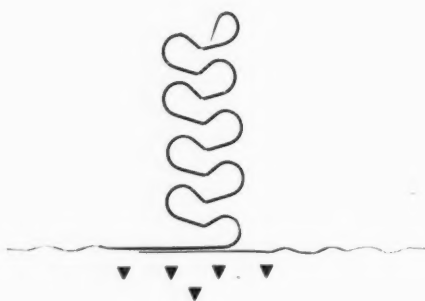
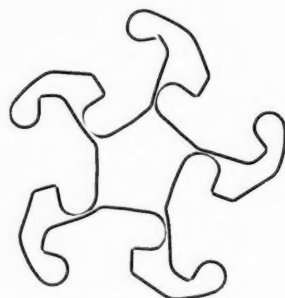
THIRD—The L. L. Brown Paper Co's water marked Linen Ledgers are a guarantee of all the qualities that make a durable book, whether a county or state record, upon which are recorded title deeds to which time gives added value, or a merchant's or banker's ledger.

Shakespeare asks, "*What's in a name?*" When a name like this has been before the public for forty years, manufacturing one specialty, *Linen Ledger Paper* for blank books, then the name becomes fixed as the representative of good quality. This brand of paper can be procured from all makers of books; any responsible paper dealer in the United States or Canadas will supply this brand. By holding a sheet of our make of paper to the light, the following water mark will be seen in each sheet:





Makers of  
Fine Dry Colors.



BRANCH OFFICE:

152 AND 154 MONROE STREET,  
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ESTABLISHED 1860.

INCORPORATED 1877.

**The Queen City Printing Ink Co.**

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RELIABLE HOUSE IN  
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SEND FOR PRICE LIST AND OUR NEW SPECIMEN BOOK.

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**THE OLDEST AND LARGEST  
PRINTERS' ROLLER ESTABLISHMENT**

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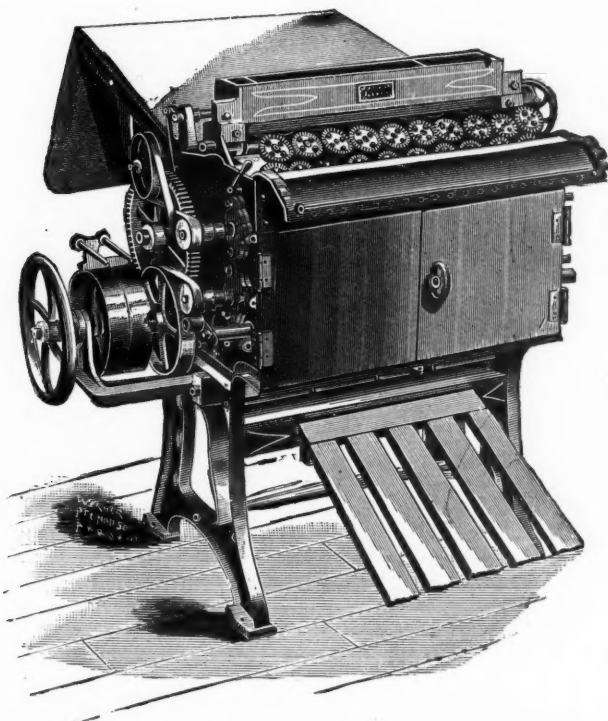
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applied for), and can guarantee results unattainable by  
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**BINGHAM, DALEY & O'HARA,**  
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YOUR CORRESPONDENCE  
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113 to 117 Fifth Ave., CHICAGO,

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SUPERIOR COPPER-MIXED TYPE,

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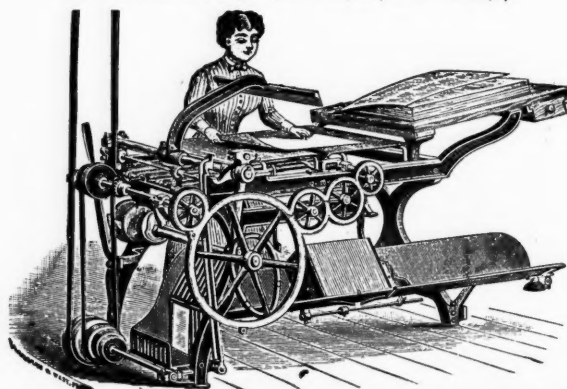
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A TECHNICAL JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO THE ART OF PRINTING.

Published Monthly by

THE INLAND PRINTER COMPANY,

183, 185, 187 MONROE STREET, CHICAGO.

H. O. SHEPARD, PRES. - - - - JOS. PEAKE, TREAS.

C. F. WHITMARSH, SEC'Y.

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CHICAGO, DECEMBER, 1889.

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THE INLAND PRINTER will be issued promptly on the twentieth of each month. Subscriptions, payable in advance, may be sent to the Treasurer by postoffice order or in currency at our risk.

THE INLAND PRINTER will spare no endeavor to furnish valuable news and information to those interested professionally or incidentally in the printing profession, and printers will confer a great favor on the Editor of this Journal by sending him news pertaining to the craft in their section of the country, particularly individual theories and experiences of practical value.

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### BRITISH VERSUS AMERICAN PRINTING.

WE are in receipt of the London (Eng.) *Star* of October 26 and 29, in which the views of what may be appropriately designated the progressive and "let well enough alone" representatives of the British printing interests are given in detail. As might have been expected, the old style advocates see little if any merit in modernized ideas, are unwilling to concede that they are being distanced in the race, or that American or German workmanship and productions are superior to their own. On the other hand the wide-awake representatives are loud in their denunciation of the continuance of a style and system which, under the guise of conservatism, or catering to British taste, handicaps every effort of a progressive character. It is needless to add that the latter class have the best of the argument, and that THE INLAND PRINTER trusts their efforts will be crowned with success.

The plea so often urged as a blind by a class of non-progressives, that customers as a rule prefer plain to artistic work, is unworthy of serious reply, because printers are in a great measure responsible for the *tastes* of their customers. Of course there are a class of bourbons who learn nothing and forget nothing, who do not know a botched from a first class job, whom it would be casting pearls before swine to attempt to educate; but it is an insult to public taste and intelligence to assume that the majority of patrons do not know or would not prefer a first class to a third class production. Let those who insist to the contrary give them an opportunity to choose for themselves, and this stereotyped argument will fall to the ground. If the same claim that "it is better to leave well enough alone" had prevailed, the iron horse would not have superseded the stage coach, the ocean greyhound the clumsy bark, or the "perfecting" the lumbering old hand press.

But further, these arguments, if arguments they can be called, as applied to every-day bread and butter orders, will not hold water, because the inferiority of the *plain* work turned out by these apologists is just as marked as in the higher grades. We do not take exception to the fact that the plainest jobs are not unnecessarily embellished, as it would be highly improper to do so, and the compositor indulging in such a freak would prove his incompetency, but that many of these show a lack of taste and proper arrangement which make them a disgrace to any printing establishment. The distinction is a very broad one, and carries its own moral, so plain that he who runs may read.

Again, we lay it down as an incontrovertible fact, that the productions of the American typefoundries are superior to those of the British typefoundries; that our presses are better and faster than British made presses; our workmen more skillful and progressive than British workmen, and as a consequence the productions of American printing establishments superior, as a rule, to the productions of British printing offices. And the reason for this is self evident, notwithstanding the complacency of our esteemed conservative British friends.



That this opinion is shared by others than ourselves, is shown by the following extract from a recent issue of the London *Globe*, in referring to the international exhibition of printing given in that city, in which the remarkable statement was made by the lord mayor that the programme of exercises, a copy of which he held in his hand, was set up entirely from American manufactured type. It says:

The international exhibition of printing, opened yesterday by the lord mayor, serves to make plain once more our national inferiority as printers, not only to certain of our continental rivals, but to our own flesh and blood across the Atlantic. In all directions we are outdone in an art of which we are among the earliest and most successful practitioners. If Caxton and his co-workers are able to revisit the glimpses of the moon, they must regard with signs of pity and regret the degeneracy of their craft in England.

How comes it that we have allowed our old position to be occupied by our foes? Is it that the utilitarian in us has, in that department of life, as in others, wrestled with and overcome the artistic? Is it that, among our numerous virtues, that of good taste is gradually vanishing from our midst? For it is in good taste that we are so woefully deficient in our printing performances. We have at our disposal good and varied type and the best paper; the materials are all there, but where is the sense of neatness, of appropriateness, of beauty, which should govern the disposition of types and the printing from them?

Under these circumstances it is gratifying to know that the British Typographia, an association comprising a number of the more progressive and enterprising employers, are engaged in the laudable work of promoting technical education among British printers, which promises the happiest results. In the metropolis alone 150 students under the control of one of the oldest instructors have been enrolled. Part of the instruction given consists of the study and criticism of work done by members of the class, and of specimens collected from all sources, the latter being afterward distributed among the students, who thus in time secure selections of their own. Lectures are also given by specialists and papers on trade matters read and discussed; factories, paper mills, machine shops and other establishments where technical information is to be obtained are also visited and trade journals duly examined for any new ideas they may contain. In fact, neither pains nor expense are spared to make the graduates printers in fact as well as in name. The association which began two years ago with eight members, now numbers about a thousand. Branches have been established at Birmingham, Manchester, York, Bradford, Edinburgh and Glasgow, and we are informed that to a London branch just started one hundred names of the leading metropolitan printing firms have been handed in for membership, with encouraging prospects for many more.

The gentlemen under whose auspices these instructions are given evidently do not believe in doing things by halves, and there is little doubt that their efforts to raise the standard of workmanship will redound not only to their own interests, but to the interests of the craft at large. In this endeavor they will at least have the godspeeds of every progressive printer in Great Britain and the United States.

#### A TYPEFOUNDERS' TRUST.

OUR attention has recently been called to a document issued by a gentleman of this city connected with the typefounding business, which is certainly deserving of more than a passing notice. After referring to the low prices prevailing today, and the failures of typefounders to live up to past engagements, he proposes the heroic remedy of forming a trust, his reasons for which and his methods of executing it being as follows:

Having tried a "combination," so called, and found, as was to be expected so long as human nature remains as it is, that it was nothing more than a delusion and a snare on a gigantic scale, I do not imagine for a moment that anyone will seriously propose a new one. For my part, I would have nothing whatever to do with any such scheme.

What, then, remains? Either a trust or a single corporation to own all the foundries. It seems to me strange that, surrounded by and based upon such unusual conditions as are ours, we have gone on without taking any hints from the methods of others. We see on all sides industries which have become most unprofitable through excessive competition suddenly turned into enterprises of vast dimensions and power, whose profits are making their owners rapidly rich; and yet, seeing this and knowing it to be true—and true where it would seem difficult to control competition—we go plodding along, working for little or no profit, clashing continually with each other and wearing ourselves out to little or no purpose, when we must be fully aware of the fact that were all or any considerable number of the typefounders of the country interested in each other's success, as in a trust, it would be well-nigh impossible for competitors now in the field to exist, or new ones to last long enough to gather together adequate plants to cause them to be competitors at all.

Heretofore, I believe, it has been customary in allotting trust certificates to issue three for one, on the ground that the saving in expenses and losses, and the increased profits from higher and more stable prices realized, would enable good dividends to be paid on such an increase in capitalization. In our case the saving in expenditures and losses would, I think, were all the foundries united in this way, amount to fully \$1,000,000 a year, and the profits from increased prices would fully equal this sum. Consequently it seems to me we could capitalize at say \$20,000,000, which is about three times the actual investment in our foundries, and be sure to pay fifteen per cent annually on the trust certificates. These are big figures, but when it is remembered what has been done in other lines, and that we could be certain of no competition for at least five years, I think they will be admitted to be none too big.

Well, well! Fifteen per cent annually on trust certificates, on an amount of three times the capital invested, aggregating forty-five per cent, is an attractive inducement. Talk about the profits of banking, watered stocks, etc., here is a project which throws them all in the shade, and is certainly an inviting bait. But, and there is an all-important *but* connected with this alluring proposition, it takes two to make a bargain, and it is quite likely the most deeply interested parties in such a project, the employing printers of the United States, would have something to say on the subject. And it is also more than probable they would refuse to be led as lambs to the slaughter! They would probably conclude, as others in similar circumstances have concluded, to make the suit of clothes they are now wearing do another year's service, and give the trust type machines a rest. Or they might



decide to have a hand in the pie, and do a little type-casting on their own account.

THE INLAND PRINTER believes it is high time this game of battledoor and shuttlecock should come to an end. Business men are sick and tired of this see-saw policy. They do not propose that the value of their plants, so far as outside influence or dictation can affect it, shall be subject to the caprice of this or that type-foundry or combination of foundries. They believe in the live and let live system. They are anxious to see the throat-cutting policy of the past come to an end, and prices settled on a healthy, permanent, profit-making basis, though we are afraid a profit of forty-five per cent is a little too rich for their blood—at any rate it would be dangerous to trust to their indorsement.

We have too much faith, however, in the business capacity and good judgment of the typefounders to believe for a moment that they will enter into any such Utopian scheme. They know to do so would have but one result, and they certainly have no inducement to kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

#### THAT LITTLE RED SEAL.

CHICAGO is noted for her enterprise. Every project she undertakes is pushed for all it is worth. She wants the World's Fair in 1892, has made strenuous efforts to get it, and her chances of winning the prize are



good. Among the trifles used to herald to the world that Chicago was in the field for the fair, and not afraid to say so, the seal with the inscription, "1892, World's Exposition, Chicago," shown above, printed in red, green or blue upon envelopes and stationery sent out by business houses in Chicago, is perhaps the most striking. It is in keeping with Chicago's reputation as a live, wide-awake, representative American city. THE INLAND PRINTER was among the first to send out its letters with this seal printed in a bright red upon the outside and on return envelopes. It has been a source of amusement to note the remarks made upon some of the return envelopes by the residents of rival cities. Our innocent little seal appears to have met with the most persistent opposition in New York and St. Louis, judging from the notations made upon our envelopes having the postmark of those cities. As only THE INLAND PRINTER and the letter carriers and mail clerks have had a chance to see how these missives were returned, and been edified thereby, we feel that mention should be made of a few of them that our readers may understand the situation.

New York usually erases the word "Chicago" very carefully, and in its place inserts "New York." Sometimes it allows "Chicago" to stand, but traces lines downward from the seal, like ropes, to a basket below, representing a balloon, indicative, no doubt, in her mind, that Chicago's hopes will ascend as a balloon and float away into airy nothingness. Occasionally, we are sorry to see, she stoops to slang, and says on one, "Chicago is

in the soup," and on another, "You bet it will be in New York."

St. Louis, at the other end of the big bridge, also seems to be addicted to changing "Chicago," and in its stead writes "St. Louis," but varies this occasionally by obliterating "Chicago" and substituting "Windy," referring, undoubtedly, to itself. At times she even goes so far as to cover the seal entirely with a piece of paper.

Boston is a little more magnanimous—does not expect to have the fair anyway—and indorses Chicago's bid by writing underneath our motto, "We hope you get the Fair," or allows the seal to remain as printed originally, and silently approves it.

Philadelphia, having had her centennial in 1876, is content to let the war go on between the rival cities, looks on with undisguised merriment and allows the little seal to come back intact, and writes beneath in a small but steady hand, "May we come to your tea party?" Whether the inference to be drawn from this is that it is a foregone conclusion that Chicago is to have the exposition, or whether it is a facetious hit at our presumption in even *thinking* that we stand a chance of getting it, as against such rivals as New York or St. Louis, we will leave our readers to surmise.

Washington, although not quite so aggressive, shows by remarks similar to those made by the cities mentioned, that she thinks herself preferable to Chicago. After the trouble encountered in handling the visitors at the recent conclave of Knights Templars it would naturally be supposed that Washington would not want to attempt to shelter and feed the vast multitudes that attend world's fairs.

Let the struggle go on, and may the best win, is the wish of THE INLAND PRINTER. By the time it goes to press the matter will in all probability have been decided by congress. Whichever city secures the fair it is hoped it will use its best efforts to make it worthy of America. In any event we have had our fun with "that little red seal."

#### TRUE INDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER.

WE know of no more humiliating spectacle than the transposition of a heretofore independent man—no matter what his station in life—who has relied on his ability, exertions, trade or qualifications for advancement, into the ranks of the chronic office-seeker. Once installed as a pensioner at the public crib, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred his ambition, outside of the malign influence which surrounds and controls him, is not only impaired but destroyed. He moves in a rut and prefers to remain there. Instead of depending on his own resources he labors under the mistaken idea that the city, county, state or nation owe him a living, and that their interests can best be subserved by remaining a fungi on the body politic. We remember, years ago, asking one of Colorado's representative miners the ratio of successful to non-successful prospectors. "One in ten thousand would be a liberal estimate," was the unhesitating response, and even this ratio would be a



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OUR attention has recently been called to a document issued by a gentleman of this city connected with the typefounding business, which is certainly deserving of more than a passing notice. After referring to the low prices prevailing today, and the failures of typefounders to live up to past engagements, he proposes the heroic remedy of forming a trust, his reasons for which and his methods of executing it being as follows :

Having tried a "combination," so called, and found, as was to be expected so long as human nature remains as it is, that it was nothing more than a delusion and a snare on a gigantic scale, I do not imagine for a moment that anyone will seriously propose a new one. For my part, I would have nothing whatever to do with any such scheme.

What, then, remains? Either a trust or a single corporation to own all the foundries. It seems to me strange that, surrounded by and based upon such unusual conditions as are ours, we have gone on without taking any hints from the methods of others. We see on all sides industries which have become most unprofitable through excessive competition suddenly turned into enterprises of vast dimensions and power, whose profits are making their owners rapidly rich; and yet, seeing this and knowing it to be true — and true where it would seem difficult to control competition — we go plodding along, working for little or no profit, clashing continually with each other and wearing ourselves out to little or no purpose, when we must be fully aware of the fact that were all or any considerable number of the typefounders of the country interested in each other's success, as in a trust, it would be well-nigh impossible for competitors now in the field to exist, or new ones to last long enough to gather together adequate plants to cause them to be competitors at all.

Heretofore, I believe, it has been customary in allotting trust certificates to issue three for one, on the ground that the saving in expenses and losses, and the increased profits from higher and more stable prices realized, would enable good dividends to be paid on such an increase in capitalization. In our case the saving in expenditures and losses would, I think, were all the foundries united in this way, amount to fully \$1,000,000 a year, and the profits from increased prices would fully equal this sum. Consequently it seems to me we could capitalize at say \$20,000,000, which is about three times the actual investment in our foundries, and be sure to pay fifteen per cent annually on the trust certificates. These are big figures, but when it is remembered what has been done in other lines, and that we could be certain of no competition for at least five years, I think they will be admitted to be none too big.

Well, well! *Fifteen* per cent annually on trust certificates, on an amount of three times the capital invested, aggregating forty-five per cent, *is* an attractive inducement. Talk about the profits of banking, watered stocks, etc., here is a project which throws them all in the shade, and is certainly an inviting bait. *But*, and there is an all-important *but* connected with this alluring proposition, it takes two to make a bargain, and it is quite likely the most deeply interested parties in such a project, the employing printers of the United States, would have something to say on the subject. And it is also more than probable they would refuse to be led as lambs to the slaughter! They would probably conclude, as others in similar circumstances have concluded, to make the suit of clothes they are now wearing do another year's service, and give the trust type machines a rest. Or they might



decide to have a hand in the pie, and do a little type-casting on their own account.

THE INLAND PRINTER believes it is high time this game of battledoor and shuttlecock should come to an end. Business men are sick and tired of this see-saw policy. They do not propose that the value of their plants, so far as outside influence or dictation can affect it, shall be subject to the caprice of this or that type-foundry or combination of foundries. They believe in the live and let live system. They are anxious to see the throat-cutting policy of the past come to an end, and prices settled on a healthy, permanent, profit-making basis, though we are afraid a profit of forty-five per cent is a little too rich for their blood—at any rate it would be dangerous to trust to their indorsement.

We have too much faith, however, in the business capacity and good judgment of the typefounders to believe for a moment that they will enter into any such Utopian scheme. They know to do so would have but one result, and they certainly have no inducement to kill the goose which lays the golden egg.

#### THAT LITTLE RED SEAL.

CHICAGO is noted for her enterprise. Every project she undertakes is pushed for all it is worth. She wants the World's Fair in 1892, has made strenuous efforts to get it, and her chances of winning the prize are



good. Among the trifles used to herald to the world that Chicago was in the field for the fair, and not afraid to say so, the seal with the inscription, "1892, World's Exposition, Chicago," shown above, printed in red, green or blue upon envelopes

and stationery sent out by business houses in Chicago, is perhaps the most striking. It is in keeping with Chicago's reputation as a live, wide-awake, representative American city. THE INLAND PRINTER was among the first to send out its letters with this seal printed in a bright red upon the outside and on return envelopes. It has been a source of amusement to note the remarks made upon some of the return envelopes by the residents of rival cities. Our innocent little seal appears to have met with the most persistent opposition in New York and St. Louis, judging from the notations made upon our envelopes having the postmark of those cities. As only THE INLAND PRINTER and the letter carriers and mail clerks have had a chance to see how these missives were returned, and been edified thereby, we feel that mention should be made of a few of them that our readers may understand the situation.

New York usually erases the word "Chicago" very carefully, and in its place inserts "New York." Sometimes it allows "Chicago" to stand, but traces lines downward from the seal, like ropes, to a basket below, representing a balloon, indicative, no doubt, in her mind, that Chicago's hopes will ascend as a balloon and float away into airy nothingness. Occasionally, we are sorry to see, she stoops to slang, and says on one, "Chicago is

in the soup," and on another, "You bet it will be in New York."

St. Louis, at the other end of the big bridge, also seems to be addicted to changing "Chicago," and in its stead writes "St. Louis," but varies this occasionally by obliterating "Chicago" and substituting "Windy," referring, undoubtedly, to itself. At times she even goes so far as to cover the seal entirely with a piece of paper.

Boston is a little more magnanimous—does not expect to have the fair anyway—and indorses Chicago's bid by writing underneath our motto, "We hope you get the Fair," or allows the seal to remain as printed originally, and silently approves it.

Philadelphia, having had her centennial in 1876, is content to let the war go on between the rival cities, looks on with undisguised merriment and allows the little seal to come back intact, and writes beneath in a small but steady hand, "May we come to your tea party?" Whether the inference to be drawn from this is that it is a foregone conclusion that Chicago is to have the exposition, or whether it is a facetious hit at our presumption in even *thinking* that we stand a chance of getting it, as against such rivals as New York or St. Louis, we will leave our readers to surmise.

Washington, although not quite so aggressive, shows by remarks similar to those made by the cities mentioned, that she thinks herself preferable to Chicago. After the trouble encountered in handling the visitors at the recent conclave of Knights Templars it would naturally be supposed that Washington would not want to attempt to shelter and feed the vast multitudes that attend world's fairs.

Let the struggle go on, and may the best win, is the wish of THE INLAND PRINTER. By the time it goes to press the matter will in all probability have been decided by congress. Whichever city secures the fair it is hoped it will use its best efforts to make it worthy of America. In any event we have had our fun with "that little red seal."

#### TRUE INDEPENDENCE OF CHARACTER.

WE know of no more humiliating spectacle than the transposition of a heretofore independent man—no matter what his station in life—who has relied on his ability, exertions, trade or qualifications for advancement, into the ranks of the chronic office-seeker. Once installed as a pensioner at the public crib, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred his ambition, outside of the malign influence which surrounds and controls him, is not only impaired but destroyed. He moves in a rut and prefers to remain there. Instead of depending on his own resources he labors under the mistaken idea that the city, county, state or nation *owe* him a living, and that their interests can best be subserved by remaining a fungi on the body politic. We remember, years ago, asking one of Colorado's representative miners the ratio of successful to non-successful prospectors. "One in ten thousand would be a liberal estimate," was the unhesitating response, and even this ratio would be a



too extravagant estimate if applied to successful office hunting and would-be office retaining politicians. Yet, in spite of this fact, the limpet sticks no closer to the rock than the new fledged professional to his hankering after the fleshpots of Egypt.

Young man — you who follow a trade or occupation — take our advice: depend on your own individual worth and exertions in your legitimate calling for preferment. The pursuit of politics as a means of livelihood has ruined a thousand for one it has permanently benefited. Of course, you will meet disappointments; your prospects may be temporarily blighted; your hopes dashed. An unappreciative employer may sometimes chill your marrow by neglect or non-appreciation of services rendered, but remember it is a long lane which has no turning; that the darkest outlook is just before the dawn. Put a stout heart to a "stae brae," pursue the even tenor of your way, and prompted by a laudable, temperate ambition, the likelihood is that when your race is run both your financial and social standing will outrank all those of your acquaintances who are or have been dependent on the public teat — that is, if they know what honesty of character means.

*Don't be a clam, and above all else don't become a chronic office-seeker.*

#### THE WORLD'S FAIR OF 1892.

THERE is little if any appreciable change in the situation regarding the choice for the location of the World's Fair in 1892, from our last issue. The claims of rival cities have been ably and energetically canvassed and presented, and upon the decision of congress the matter now rests. There is one important fact, however, which presents itself to our mind, and that is, whether the American people, in general, realize the importance and magnitude of the contract they are about to undertake. The time allotted for the carrying out of the immense project is comparatively limited; and however energetic, it is questionable whether any city can furnish sufficient or satisfactory guarantees to complete the structures in their entirety within the stipulated period. This is a phase of the outlook which has so far been ignored. Location, condemnation proceedings, drafting and selection of plans, erection and embellishment of buildings, governmental official invitations and acceptance thereof, regulations, correspondence, preparations for transportation and placing of exhibits — that is, if we purpose to make it an international instead of a national exposition — and the hundred and one drawbacks connected therewith which will doubtless present themselves, are all worthy of consideration. While we are a smart, a very smart people, we cannot do impossibilities. Therefore, the sooner congress reaches a decision in the matter the better for all concerned.

#### SEND US NEWSY PARAGRAPHS.

WE trust our readers will make it a point to forward any item of interest to the trade, of which they may be in possession. It will be thankfully received.

THE terrible loss of life in the burning of the Minneapolis Tribune Building conveys a lesson which should not be neglected. From all accounts the structure was little better than a firetrap; means of egress and ingress afforded to the workmen in case of fire being of the most inadequate character. There are scores of buildings in every city in the country, where, if a conflagration occurs, the chances of escape for the inmates are as one in fifty. Our building inspectors, as a rule, appointed through and by "political" influence, either do not know their duty or pay no attention to it. What is the remedy?

WE publish from the standpoint of fair play, the letter of our Washington (D. C.) correspondent, in reply to a communication from Louisville, which appeared in the November 30 issue of the *Craftsman*, in which the pressmen of that city are grossly misrepresented. We wish it distinctly understood, however, that under no circumstances will THE INLAND PRINTER allow its columns to be used as a medium for sowing or perpetuating discord between the various branches of the trade. Such is not its mission.

THE INLAND PRINTER sends its annual greeting to its legion of friends. A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, and many returns of the season!

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### A REMEDY OFFERED.

BY GEORGE H. SAULTS.

IN Mr. Herbert L. Baker's dissertation on "Our Outside Man," in the November number of THE INLAND PRINTER, are many well-deserved "raps" at the business methods of the employing printer of today. His reference to the condition of affairs shows there is much that is rotten and ruinous in the absurd cut-throat tactics pursued by these alleged business men. The reading of his article had the effect of enlivening the already well-developed belief that the class of men owning or "running" printing offices throughout the country are a deal more incapable, as a rule, than those of any other important line of trade that can be readily mentioned.

The devotion, the artistic taste, the business tact and the general intelligence necessary to properly conduct the printing trade should receive decent remuneration. But it does not. And why? No doubt there are many reasons, but there is one in particular which I desire to draw attention to, and that is the existence of the man who is always ready to bid below the last given price. Where does he come from? Whose creation is he? Why is he not a good business man — intelligent, capable, practical and honest? Because he is not a printer! And why is he not a printer? For several reasons, some of which are: He was not a capable subject to learn the trade; he did not serve a full apprenticeship; he was not properly taught; he was allowed to believe that a knowledge of the business was easily acquired; that



common work was as desirable as high-class work ; that the trade was a common every-day sort of a calling, in which the man who could execute the greatest amount of work was the best printer, irrespective of quality. The result is that after "putting in" a few years, during which time he has learned to juggle a few borders together, he concludes he is a printer, and considers the possibilities of becoming established on his own hook. He, perhaps, has a foolish father, who "loans" him the necessary, or maybe some nice, obliging typefoundry agency helps him out on his assurance of having lots of work promised. Anyhow, he is soon out with a cross between a business card and a reproduction of a fence sign, declaring his intention of executing all kinds of printing in the highest style of the art, which means, when translated, that he intends to cut living prices for respectable work and degrade the art of printing.

Now, had the employer sized up the caliber of this applicant for knowledge of the mysteries of the printing office, and taken the care to find out whether he had a fair education ; was a bright, promising youth, capable of speaking English and willing to serve five years apprenticeship ; and upon the completion of his five years was willing to pay him wages commensurate with his ability, is it reasonable to suppose that the result would be a "nest" around the corner? Every good printer knows that no such result would follow. Good workmen and intelligent men are never to be found in the snide little "factory." Such being the case, it is not a very hard matter to draw a conclusion, or moral—see that the applicant is a fit one, and then apprentice him for a term long enough to teach him the trade thoroughly. When this is done throughout the country a big stride will have been taken toward the eradication of poor business men and "cheap and nasty" printing.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### SUCCESS IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

BY DUNCAN F. YOUNG.

SO many failures occurring in the printing business of recent years have caused many to seriously conjecture as to whether the fault is to be charged to the actual falling off in the trade itself or to the members of the business. In the first place, we know that the business wants in activity because of the number of idle printers throughout the country, and in the next place because of the fact that those who are employed are poorly paid. This is not so alone in job offices, but in newspapers as well. To make all classes of business all that could be desired all employés should be well paid, because workmen, as a rule, live up to their means, spending all they make in clothing and other necessities, thereby consuming many things which, were they unable to purchase them, would lie dormant upon the market, at the same time circulating the money which comes to them.

The cause of failure in any business as well as printing is mainly owing to the lack of support by the residents of the community in which the business has been established. This support should be willingly and freely

given to those concerns whose connections are resident in that community, for the reason that so long as the concern lasts it lends life to the community, pays a tax or license and gives to its employés for services rendered money with which to patronize other lines of trade in that community. A firm must be patronized to enable it to pay its employés fair wages, and a firm must pay fair wages to place it in a position to command commensurate patronage. People who are in a position to patronize any place of business should consider the fact that by trading with the proper ones they help themselves, and see to it that for the saving of a dime or two in one or two instances of traffic they do not take bread out of the mouths of other people.

It would appear that the larger investments of capital absorb all the smaller ones. There is reason for this, for a newspaper with a circulation of 50,000 copies is able to supply its customers at the rate of 1 cent a copy and make money, while one with a circulation of 4,000 or 5,000 would soon cease to exist, because, though they be equal in merit, the first secured a revenue from subscriptions alone each day of \$500, while the latter obtains but \$40 or \$50 each day. As a result, people will patronize the one with the largest circulation, because it is the cheapest, knowing at the same time that without their patronage the least one must necessarily cease to exist, displacing the employés therein, thereby closing a source of consumption which was previously existing. As like as not, when the smaller paper has ceased to exist the larger one will raise its price of subscription, because it is a custom of all combines, trusts, or whatever you will call large corporations possessed of enormous amounts of capital, to remove all competition, and the consumer, his eyes closed to this fact, lends his aid only too willingly to assist this selfish and doubly injurious measure, and finds too late that he has erred.

Added to the dire influence of the combines we have alluded to we may mention the distressingly aggravating amateur and the employé who seeks to be an employer. Of the amateur much has already been said, but the employé has been allowed to grow wild. I would not have it understood that I am opposed to the engaging in business with small capital. On the contrary, I would and do lend every effort in aiding the smaller concerns for reasons stated ; but I am opposed to those who have been employed, demanding, then, high wages, engaging in business and executing work at cut rates. They are worse than amateurs, for while the amateur has lost no time in learning his business and expended but little capital in purchasing his plant, the employé-proprietor has spent valuable time in learning the business and put probably his all in his little plant. A couple of printers of my acquaintance, workmen, started a job office, and when remonstrated with for cutting the price of work and asked if it were not better for them to work for a salary than to receive a revenue which was less than that salary and wearing out their material in doing the work, they replied that they were their own bosses. Alas for



such independence! alas for such business tact! alas for such consistency! No one will doubt for a moment that such will injure the business and reduce the wages of employes in other printing offices, and such characters should be shunned by their former co-workers and their business let severely alone, so much so that it would die of inactivity.

Help those who help you or will help you when you shall have helped them, and you will displace the undue competition and selfish endeavors to crush out of existence a legitimate, though small, business which now reverts to the injury of those who aided and abetted in the measure.

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### NOTES ON WOOD ENGRAVING.

NO. LVI.—BY S. W. FALLIS.

DR. ANDERSON, although not what at this date of advancement of facilities and possibilities of wood engraving, would be classed as a fine workman, was indeed the leader of the art in his palmy days; and when we look back upon his history, his beginning with a graver (tool) made from the backspring of a pocket-knife, and his early attempts at engraving on type metal, battling against all the disadvantages that the art was subjected to, with no instructor but his own indomitable will, keen perception and untiring industry, his success, under these circumstances, is amazing. Being a great admirer of Bewick, he eagerly labored to imitate his work in style and quality, working against the disadvantages that his early efforts were subjected to. His use of type metal was a very great drawback to his progress, as the material was difficult and unsatisfactory both for drawing and engraving on. Then what a happy moment to Anderson it was when he discovered through a friend that Bewick used boxwood for his engraving, and what ecstasy he experienced when he procured some scraps of boxwood from a rule-maker and made his first attempt to engrave on wood, a material so much more susceptible and agreeable to work on. And so many advantages did Dr. Anderson discover in this new discovery that he already begun to see the bright daylight of the future of the art of his choice—the acme of graphic arts. Little, however, did Dr. Anderson, the father of American wood engraving, imagine the capabilities and the perfection that his child of American art should attain, or that from his small beginning that American wood engraving would lead the whole world in the perfection of the art. While our sister countries for many years were in the ascendancy, and the engravers of America were ardent admirers of the beautiful effects produced by English, French and German engravers, that same intuition and zeal that characterized the father of the art in America was instilled into his children; and apace with Anderson's early conceptions with few known capabilities and accessories, the children, by study and practice, discovered new methods of tooling in imitation of any subject, object or condition, real or imaginary. Indeed in the

hands of American wood engravers it seems that there is not an impossibility, and this great advancement and achievement all comes from that foundation laid by Dr. Alexander Anderson.

"Despise not the day of small things."

Dr. Anderson was always held in the highest esteem by his contemporaries, which is evidenced by the honors conferred on him by his election as an honorary member of the National Academy of Design of New York City, in May, 1843. He had also been a member of the earlier Academy of Fine Arts of New York.

During the later years of Anderson's life he gave up carrying on a regular business of engraving, and worked for the trade, engraving blocks for other engravers who were carrying on a regular business.

The writer has in his possession a letter sent by him to William Howland (a popular engraver in New York at the time the letter was written, but since deceased), in 1867, when the doctor was past ninety-two years of age, which he herewith gives verbatim:

JERSEY CITY, May 28, 1867.

DEAR SIR,—I send the block, and hope it will answer your purpose. \* \* \* The drawing was rather obscure, otherwise I think I could have succeeded better. As to the price just give what you think it is worth and I shall be satisfied.

Yours with best wishes,

Mr. William Howland.

ALEX'R ANDERSON.

This letter is simply an example of Dr. Anderson's extreme gentleness and modesty. The letter was presented to me July 16, 1869, by William Howland during a visit to his home in New York, also several proofs of Dr. Anderson's work, all of which are prized very highly indeed, both from their original source and the source from which they were conveyed to me.

(To be continued.)

Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

#### DISTRIBUTION.

BY J. F. C., HIGHLANDS, COLORADO.

IT will be acknowledged on all sides that there is nothing in a printing office so important to the profitable execution of good work as the proper distribution of the material necessary to do it. Why, then, is this most important department usually relegated to the youngest boy in the concern, who is supposed to be good for nothing else at the beginning of his career but to "throw in"? That the type is oftener "thrown in" than carefully distributed is evidenced by the *blue streaks* which sometimes arise from the cabinet where a compositor is laboriously setting a line from a case containing letters of two or three fonts besides the one belonging there. Sometimes the apprentice is reinforced by the whole gang of compositors, whom the foreman has in desperation turned loose upon the dead-board, after becoming weary of the oft-repeated cry of "sorts." Then ensues a scramble to put the largest amount of material out of sight in the quickest possible time, regardless of method or cleanliness; and, inasmuch as some are apt, in a busy season, to be newcomers, the faces that are similar, and



the sizes alike in nick, are almost sure to be mixed. Under these circumstances it is no wonder that the quad-boxes are burdened with a mass of miscellaneous pi, to the exclusion of the necessary spacing material, obliging the compositor to examine case after case before finding enough to finish his line. Nor is the workman to be severely blamed for this state of things. The quad-box seems to be the natural receptacle for wrong fonts, and the compositor cannot afford the necessary time to place them where they may be found and distributed, as he is held to as strict an accountability for the time consumed in getting up his job as if everything were in its proper place and easily accessible.

When business is a little slack some of the hands are set to work to clean out these quad-boxes, when sorts are brought to light which it was hardly supposed the office contained, and for the lack of which much time, and, consequently, money, has been lost on various jobs. Nor is this all. The pi, of course, is turned over to the boy to distribute; and if he is conscientious enough to refrain from putting it in his pocket in as large quantities as possible—to be dumped in some safe place out of reach of discovery—he proceeds to set it up, and then *tries* to distribute it; and the last state of that office is worse than the first. Of course, all this is most applicable to the jobroom, but it is just as true in a less degree of the book and newspaper offices.

Now, the remedy is obvious, and a great deal depends upon the foreman in the making and enforcing of proper rules; but no rule which is not based on a good system will abolish pi from the printing office. A man should be chosen who is thoroughly familiar with the faces and bodies in the office, and given charge of all the cases. No other person should be allowed to distribute a line except under his supervision; and when it is understood that he, and no one else, will be "called down" if a case is pied, he will see that the rule is not broken. This sense of responsibility, combined with a pride in doing good work which every competent workman possesses, will be sufficient to induce the necessary carefulness without which knowledge is of no avail.

A few suggestions from experience may be of value to those who have this matter in charge. It is a good plan, in distributing job type, to carefully select all the lines belonging in a certain cabinet or rack, to be distributed in one handful. A letter in each case should be compared with the line in hand, even when sure that everything is right. It is a good habit, and will justify taking the small amount of time necessary to do it. The most careful man may lapse, and a comparison of letters will sometimes show the wrong size, or a very similar face, and an accident is avoided. Type should be distributed as soon as practicable after coming off the press, as it is not only easier to distribute, but saves the time of compositors in picking for sorts, and enables the concern to do business on a smaller amount of material. If any particular series of type is short or run upon, the distributor should hunt up and make available all of such letter not in use. Script should never be allowed

to remain on the dead-stone. It should be distributed at once, using great care that the fine lines and kerns be not injured. Spaces or other pi found in the quad-boxes should be removed and distributed at once. A good way to make pi is to bang the case into the cabinet after using, thus scattering spaces and light letters all over it.

In a bookroom one man should have charge of the type, leads, slugs, etc., give them out when wanted, replace them when out of use, and keep all leads and slugs cut to pica.

In a newsroom, the work being invariably by the piece, the compositor soon learns to subserve his own interest by distributing carefully.

#### SENDING A MAP OR PICTURE BY TELEGRAPH.

The fac simile telegraph, by which manuscript, maps or pictures may be transmitted, is a series of the automatic method in which the receiver is actuated synchronously with its transmitter. By Lenoir's method a picture or map is outlined with insulating ink upon the cylindrical surface of a rotating drum, which revolves under a point having a slow movement along the axis of the cylinder, and thus the conducting point goes over the cylindrical surface in a spiral path. The electrical circle will be broken by every ink mark on the cylinder which is in this path, and thereby corresponding marks are made in a spiral line by an ink marker upon a drum at the receiving end. To produce these outlines it is only necessary that the two drums be rotated in unison. This system is of little utility, there being no apparent demand for a fac simile transmission, particularly at so great an expense of speed, for it will be seen that instead of making a character of the alphabet by a very few separate pulses, as is done by Morse, the number must be greatly increased. Many dots become necessary to show the outlines of the more complex characters.

The pantelegraph is an interesting type of the fac simile method. In this form the movements of a pen in the writer's hand produce corresponding movements of a pen at the distant station, and thereby a fac simile record.—*Charles L. Buckingham in Scribner's Magazine.*

#### THE GOLDEN INK OF CLASSIC GREECE.

According to the Roman naturalist, Pliny, and other authors, the basis of the ink used by ancient writers was formed of lampblack, or the black taken from burnt ivory and soot from furnaces and baths. Some have also supposed that the black liquor which the cuttlefish yields was frequently employed. One thing is certain, that whatever were the component ingredients, from the blackness and solidity in the most ancient manuscripts, from an inkstand found at Herculaneum, in which the ink appears as thick as oil, and from chemical analysis, the ink of antiquity was much more opaque, as well as encaustic, than that which is used in modern times. Inks of different colors were much in vogue. Red, purple, blue and gold and silver inks were the principal varieties. The red was made from vermilion, cinnabar, and carmine; the purple from the murex, one kind of which, called the purple encaustic, was appropriated to the exclusive use of the emperors. Golden ink was much more popular among the Greeks than among the Romans. During the middle or dark ages the manufacture both of it and of silver ink was an extensive and lucrative branch of trade, and the illuminated manuscripts which remain are a striking proof of the high degree of perfection to which the art was carried. The making of the inks themselves was a distinct business, and another connected with it, and to which it owed its origin, was that of inscribing the titles, capitals as well as emphatic words, in colored and gold and silver inks.





Mosstype — Engraved by MOSS ENGRAVING COMPANY, 525 Pearl street, New York.

PLAYING SANTA CLAUS.



Written for THE INLAND PRINTER.

## EMINENT LIVING PRINTERS.

BY JOHN BASSETT.

NO. I.—MR. JOHN BELLWS, LONDON.

THE present writer has a vivid and even a painful recollection of having during his apprenticeship the example of John Bellows did this or John Bellows did that impressed upon him on an average six times a week. The natural consequence of this was that Mr. Bellows unconsciously played a part analogous to the bogies in fairy stories. The conceit inseparable to the days of youth caused me to form a very small opinion of Mr. Bellows and his works. My employer had, as I then thought, the calamity of having served *his* time in the same office immediately after Mr. Bellows, and no doubt on the principle of like master like man, his employer also had John Bellows on the brain in a considerably accentuated degree. Happily, Mr. Bellows is quite oblivious of the many heart-burnings and periods of bad temper which his precept has caused in the breasts of generations of apprentices.

Mr. John Bellows was born in Liskeard, Cornwall, in the year 1831, and became an apprentice at the age of fourteen (1845) with Llewellyn Newton, of Camborne. It was a characteristic of the country in those days for indentures to be back-dated, which led one to infer that seven years had been served when in reality there were only six. Mr. Bellows' father would under no circumstances countenance such a state of affairs, as he hated even the semblance of deceit, and consequently the indenture was properly dated. In 1851, Mr. Bellows left Cornwall for London, and found employment with Messrs. Barrett & Sons, of Mark Lane, where, after a few months, the men became jealous of so young a man earning more than they did and demanded to see his indenture, and finding that he had only served six years, "the chapel" decided he must be apprenticed for the remaining twelve-month. Of course, Mr. Bellows would not listen to such a preposterous proposal when he had fairly served the allotted apprenticeship. Therefore he left, and was engaged at Messrs. Harrison's, the queen's printers, of St. Martin's Lane, where he stayed until his health gave way. Mr. Bellows now determined to seek employment in the country. The choice fell upon Gloucester, and the position that of managing the printing office of a grocer's stationer. This continued for seven years, when Mr. Bellows' employer, who was a very impulsive man, told him that he had been to Messrs. Robinson, of Bristol, who agreed to execute the printing orders at agreed rates, with the intimation that Mr. Bellows must do the same. The work was small in quantity and uncertain. It was, moreover, done by hand—chiefly on a Soulby's machine, at that time a new departure in printing—which two men took turns to drive by a fly wheel. This gentleman, however, pushed his project with so much persistency that Mr. Bellows, at last, after extreme reluctance, complied with his wishes. Mr. Bellows was to be in business on *his own account*, simply agreeing to do his late employer's work at fixed rates. Accordingly, to meet the exigencies, a small engine and a demy Wharfedale were put down, and a plant laid in specially adapted for grocers' work. Within a week of his starting, his late employer went to him and said, "I've been thinking over what you say, and I see you are right. It will not do to try to work on Robinson's plan and we will go on as we are." Mr. Bellows was thunderstruck. He had purchased all his plant and taken premises, and it was too late then to go back. *So it ended in his having to start with the very work for which he had laid himself out taken away.* Mr. Bellows says, "I thought I was ruined at the outset; but I had no great wages sheet to fill up for I did all my work at the case alone, and only had help for taking off at machine. Soon, however, I had to get a man, then another, and another; and at last we were sixteen in all." Just at this critical juncture the "county" business of Edward Power came into the market, and it was offered to

Mr. Bellows, only to be declined; but the trustees literally forced it on him, saying, "he was the only man they could see likely to take it over successfully." A very flattering encomium, but as events proved the praise was only bestowed where praise was due. This doubled the strength of the office. Questioning Mr. Bellows on this particular point, he remarks, "All went on well enough; the business too large for my capital, and full of anxieties, but never coming to grief, though its rapid growth kept me as poor as a church mouse."

About this time the Sheffield Union was formed. The management of this union induced some of Mr. Bellows' men to join it, though acknowledging that one of the rules in which "the men were to *strike even without any local grievance*, if ordered to do so from headquarters," was decidedly unfair. Such arbitrary measures were not needed in the office of Mr. Bellows who, I am informed, not infrequently tells a man to write 2s. per week more simply because he has pulled a good proof or joined his rules in a workmanlike manner. However, Mr. Bellows resisted any interference of this kind as his men were then actually in receipt of 2s. more than the union demanded. Thereupon the union, finding itself in bad odor from this dictative policy, suddenly collapsed. All the requests of the men in Mr. Bellows employ have been met in a most generous fashion, the only return asked by Mr. Bellows is that every man must be in his place when the clock strikes the hour for commencing work—a rule strictly adhered to on both sides, thus insuring that absolute punctuality which has been the secret of a great commercial success.

Toward the close of the year 1870 it came to the turn of Mr. Bellows to go to Metz on behalf of the War Victims' Fund, running no inconsiderable risk while there of being infected with smallpox, which was very rife. A very anxious month, and one can well believe that the return from such scenes was looked for with great anxiety.

During the building of new premises in 1872, Mr. Bellows found the Roman wall of Gloucester—roofing in what was then a garden at Eastgate House. This proved to be the oldest piece of Roman masonry in the British Isles, dating about the year 45 to 50 of the Christian era. Contiguous to the office Mr. Bellows found what Professor Rolleston considered the largest heap of Roman remains ever unearthed in one spot in the United Kingdom, and would form a museum by itself if properly arranged.

To write a sketch of Mr. Bellows' career without mentioning the French-English and English-French dictionary, would be like the play of "Hamlet" with the chief character left out, and it is a marvel that such accuracy has been attained, when it is taken in account that the work was *prepared and read* during office hours and in the *midst of his workmen—both compositors and machinists*. Thousands of times Mr. Bellows' attention has been drawn away from the rendering of a French phrase; sometimes to write an order for "sorts," now to correct a handbill or a circular, or an order for paper, or to help a compositor in the choice of a display line and the many trivial details which men will ask as long as they have other heads to think for them. How many would have the steady perseverance of Mr. Bellows to put up with interruptions such as these; in the verb "*tenir*," which took *days* to thrash out; again, a noun like *sail*, that occupied *four weeks*, and while in the middle of a word in the article on it has had to answer four men, one after another, concerning their respective requirements in this fashion: "Set it in four-line Egyptian"; "Use Cowan's twenty-one, cream wove, large post for it"; "Send the proof to the 'Shire' Hall and ask *them*"; "Underlay it and take more color"; and then a fresh start to endeavor to finish "*main-top gallant sail*," etc. A great deal of trouble was experienced in the working owing to the accents breaking, and frequently Mr. Bellows has read the "*sheet*" after he has passed it for working, on account of the breakages being so minute as to be scarcely discernible in the type. The type was cast especially for the dictionary by Miller & Richard, and it takes eighteen lines to the inch, while a shilling covers, on an average, seventy words. The dictionary stands out for its extreme originality in many essential points, for



instance, to name several of them, the feminine is distinguished by being in italic; typographic marks or signs in French words to mark the *liaison* or of the *non-liaison*; the translation of all words and phrases given in it have never appeared in any other dictionary, but the most useful of all these is the arrangement of both the French-English and English-French divisions concurrently on the same page. The new edition which has reached the forty-second thousand (revised by Prof. Alexander Beljaine), under seven ounces in weight, contains many thousands of additional words and renderings, together with miniature maps of France, the British Isles, Paris and London. Probably the following opinions will be read with interest:

"It is, to say the least, as complete a dictionary of the French and English languages as has ever been published."—*Times*.

"Not only as a pocket dictionary without a rival, but one which would be remarkable among dictionaries of any size for the novelties introduced in both matter and arrangement."—*Spectator*.

"A triumph of brain work and the printer's skill."—*Civil Service Gazette*.

"A marvelous specimen of typography, and is at once the smallest and the most comprehensive of pocket dictionaries."—*Graphic*.

"De tous les prétendus dictionnaires de poche le plus compacte et le plus portatif, en même temps que le meilleur et le plus complet."—*Revue Anglo Française*.

"\* \* \* I was fairly astonished that such an atom of a book could be such a cyclopedia of phrases. I consider the little lexicon the very gem of my library."—*Oliver Wendell Holmes*.

On the authority of Mr. T. P. Newman, Hatton Garden, Mr. Bellows, in preparing his second edition of the dictionary, pasted a page of the first edition on a sheet of foolscap and then wrote in his corrections, literally covering the margin; and so conscientiously was the work performed that he had the offer to compile a German dictionary, though from whence the proposal emanated is not known, Mr. Bellows not having any knowledge of the German language whatever. It was proposed because of the *thoroughness* with which the French dictionary had been compiled.

Mr. Bellows was brought up in the Society of Friends, but has now severed his connection with them, the practices of the Friends of today being very similar to other denominations—too much so to be consistent with the foundation principles of the society—which change Mr. Bellows thinks "a great mistake on the part of any society, though toleration for, and real friendship with them, is a bounden duty."

In a communication I received from Mr. Bellows while on a holiday tour at Leipsic and other towns, he says, "Nothing has more taken conceit out of me than a walk through the best machine room in Leipsic. The work done there is as superior to mine as cheese is to chalk. I noticed that their two-color machines are more accurately fitted in their tooth-wheels, etc., and work more quietly than ours; and the rollers have twice as much composition on, so that they keep elastic longer. This Leipsic is a wonderful town for printing. I have been over one large machine room where they are doing the finest work I have ever seen; one form of blocks was *three weeks making ready*. There are three hundred booksellers' shops here."

With all his varied duties Mr. Bellows finds time to contribute frequently to the *West Briton*, the leading Cornish paper. In 1882, Mr. Bellows published a curious reprint of "The Life of John Roberts" (a Gloucestershire farmer of the time of Charles II).

#### SOME FACTS CONCERNING POSTAL CARDS.

In 1865 the Prussian postal authorities announced their intention of issuing a correspondence card, on which brief communications, not under seal or in an inclosure, could be sent through the mails at greatly reduced rates. For some reasons never explained the scheme hung fire, and was apparently abandoned. In 1869 Austria took up the idea and commenced the manufacture and sale of "correspondence cards," as they are still called on the European continent. Prussia immediately followed suit, and during the war with France distributed the cards free to soldiers, and at a purely nominal price to soldiers' relatives. American postal cards made their appearance in May, 1873, since which time the sale has grown so rapidly that over 1,000,000,000 have now to be manufactured every year.

#### THE COMPOSITOR.

BY ALEXANDER COPLAND.

Humanity's man is the man at the case,  
Pegging steadily on with a serious face;  
Now he builds up a scandal, now a disgrace;  
Each small leaden missile fits close to its place.

Devastating bullets are made out of lead,  
And, when fired from a firearm they fill you with dread.  
The stuff the "comp" handles he pitches for bread,  
But then he don't "dis" his type, not till it is dead.

With a shade of a doubt he kicks for a "ring";  
If his copy be "time," that's the time he can sing:  
But if there's a "rush" he'll his energies bring  
And concentrate them all ere time can take wing.

To sing of our hero is not a disgrace;  
If you kill off the typo you can't fill his place.  
His habit is seldom of silk or of lace,  
But he'll print you the news at a swift, lightning pace.

He glares at the lead till his eyeballs are sore,  
And seeks not diversion till business is o'er,  
But struggles on bravely through "sport," "base ball score,"  
"Local items," "dispatches" and—dear knows what more!

He labors at midnight, while you're snug in bed,  
And heeds not the gas-glare beating fierce on his head,  
Which oft drives him crazy or cuts short his thread.  
So cheer loud for this hero before he is dead—

Hurrah for the printer!  
Hurrah for his stick!  
What fashions the world  
Is its clickety, click!

#### A MARVEL OF MECHANICAL GENIUS.

Quite a number of people in Hartford have been aware that in a room in the *Courant* building the new envelope machine, invented by Mr. S. A. Grant, has been running all summer, turning out a first-rate quality of envelope at the rate of 2,200 per hour, attended by a young woman who had never seen such a machine when she began work on this. The machine is not as showy or rapid as some others, but its inventor claims, with good reason, apparently, that it has advantages which more than counterbalance. One of the principal of these is the saving in "waste," a large item in most other machines. The waste is so small with this machine that it cannot be estimated per thousand. This machine is so simple in its construction that it can be operated by any child who is able to feed a printing press. Its base occupies only 19 by 24 inches on the floor, and this is the only machine that has a vertical drying chain, which makes it more compact, and also reaches the driest atmosphere available. The gumming process is a new departure, which presses the gum on the paper in a manner that has never been equaled by any other envelope machine for quantity, equality and smoothness on the surface. The gum fountain has a division in the center (which no other machine has) so that cheap paste can be used for the lower flap, while a better quality of gum must be used for the sealing flap. Besides making the envelope complete it prints the same without additional cost. The machine can be built for less than one-half the cost of the envelope machines now in use, which require an expert to operate, and do not print, and many of them do not even gum the sealing flap. The inventor claims that with his machine any printer can make gummed envelopes all printed of better quality and at half the cost that he now pays for unprinted envelopes.

Mr. Grant does not intend selling out to the "envelope trust," but intends introducing his machine to job printing establishments.—*Hartford Courant*.





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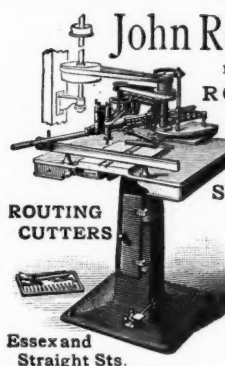
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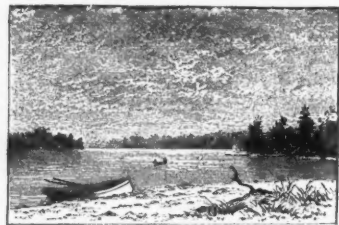
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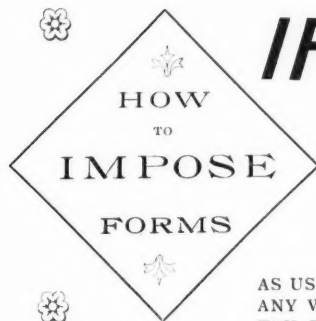
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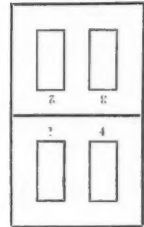
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Donnell (E. P.) Mfg. Co., 327 and 329 Dearborn street, Chicago. Bookbinders' machinery.

James, Geo. C., & Co., manufacturers and dealers, 62 Longworth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Montague & Fuller, 41 Beekman street, New York. Stitching and folding machines, etc.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

## BOOKBINDERS' SUPPLIES.

American Strawboard Co., 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, Chicago. Bookbinders' supplies.

Gane Brothers & Co., 182 Monroe street, Chicago. Binders' machinery and supplies of every kind.

## CARDS AND CARDBOARD.

Collins (A. M.) Manufacturing Co., No. 527 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

## CARDS—SOCIETY ADDRESS.

Smith, Milton H., publisher, 75 South St. Paul street, Rochester, N. Y. Embossing to order.

## CYLINDER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co., The, New London, Conn.; New York office, 9 and 10 Tribune Building; Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, general western agents, Chicago.

Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Co., 160 William street, New York; 325 Dearborn street, Chicago.

Cranston, J. H., Norwich, Conn., manufacturer of The Cranston patent improved steam-power printing presses, all sizes.

Duplex Printing Press Co. The Cox duplex, web and country presses, Battle Creek, Mich.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Fairhaven cylinder press, two sizes.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Every kind, suitable for job or newspaper.

Potter, C., Jr., & Co., New York. Cylinder, lithographic and web presses. Branch office, 65 Third avenue, Chicago.

Scott, Walter, & Co., Plainfield, N. J. Also paper folders, combined with printing machines, or separately; paper dampening machines, stereotype machinery, etc. J. W. Ostrander, western agent, 77-79 Jackson street, Chicago.

Walker, W. G., & Co., Madison, Wis., manufacturers of the Prouty power press, and printers' supply house.

## ELECTROTYPERS.

Marder, Luse & Co., 139-141 Monroe St., Chicago. Only strictly first-class work done. Prices low.

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Drach, Chas. A., & Co., corner Pine and Fourth streets (Globe-Democrat Building), St. Louis, Mo. Electrotypers and stereotypers.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

Zeese, A., & Co., electrotypers, photo-zinc etchers, and map and relief-line engravers, Franklin Building, 341 to 351 Dearborn street, Chicago.

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## ELECTROTYPES.

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## FOLDING MACHINES.

Belmont Machine Works, 3737 Filbert street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Brown Folding Machine Co., Erie, Pa. Write for circulars and information.

Chambers Brothers Company, Philadelphia, Pa. Paper folding machinery.

Stonemetz Printers' Machinery Co. Office, 150 Nassau street. P. O. Box 3070, New York.

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Berger & Wirth, 190 William street, New York, and Leipsic, Germany. Fine dry colors and inks for all graphic branches.

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Buffalo Printing Ink Works, Office and Factory, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Makers of "Owl Brand" fine black and colored inks.

Johnson, Chas. Eneu, & Co., 509 South Tenth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Branches: 527 Commercial street, San Francisco; 45 and 47 Rose street, New York; 40 La Salle street, Chicago.

Levey, Fred'k H., & Co., 59 Beekman street, New York. Specialty, brilliant wood-cut inks. Chicago agents, Illinois Typefoundry Co.

Mather's Sons, Geo., 60 John street, New York. Book and fine cut and colored inks.

Morrill, Geo. H., & Co., 146 Congress street, Boston; 17 to 27 Vandewater street, New York; 119 Fifth avenue, Chicago. E. J. Shattuck & Co., 520 Commercial street, San Francisco, Cal.

Queen City Printing Ink Co., The, Cincinnati, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Denver.

Robinson, C. E., & Bro., 710 Sansom St., Philadelphia; 27 Beekman St., New York; 66 Sharp St., Baltimore; 198 Clark St., Chicago.

## JOB PRINTING PRESSES.

Colt's Armory and Universal Printing and Embossing Presses, Temple Court, New York. John Thomson, 154 Monroe street, Chicago.

Golding & Co., Boston, Mass. Golding Jobber (4 sizes) and Pearl presses (3 sizes).

Gordon Press Works, 99 Nassau street, New York. The new style Gordon press.

Johnson Peerless Works, 44 Beekman street, New York; 202 Clark street, Chicago. Frank Barhydt, western manager. Peerless, Clipper, and Jewel presses.

Liberty Machine Works, The, 54 Frankfort street, New York. Sole manufacturers of the new style Noiseless Liberty press.

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Paragon Cutting Machines, Edward L. Miller, manufacturer, 328 Vine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York.

## PAPER DEALERS—COMMISSION.

Taylor, Geo. H., & Co., 184 and 186 Monroe street. News, colored, book, covers, manila, etc., and specialties.

## PAPER DEALERS AND MAKERS.

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Calumet Paper Co., 262 to 268 Fifth ave., Chicago. Headquarters for Whiting Paper Co's manufactures.

Chicago Paper Co., 120-122 Franklin St., Chicago.

Elliot, A. G., & Co., 30, 32 and 34 South Sixth St., Philadelphia. Paper of every description.

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St. Louis Typefoundry, Third and Vine streets, St. Louis, Mo.

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## PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

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Crosscup & West Engraving Co., The, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia. Engraving of a high order.

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Rosen & Jensen, 54 and 56 West Washington street, Chicago. Mfrs. of cabinets, cases, galleys, etc. Also bookbinders' press boards.

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Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

Vanderburgh, Wells & Co., 110 Fulton street, and 16 and 18 Dutch street, New York.

Wesel, F., Mfg. Co., 11 Spruce street, New York. Manufacturers of patent stereotype blocks, patent composing sticks, brass and steel rule, galleys, etc.

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Graham, L., & Son, 99-101 Cavier street, New Orleans, La. Southern printers' warehouse.

Tatum & Bowen, San Francisco, Cal., and Portland, Oregon, sole Pacific agents for R. Hoe & Co., and the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Sanborn, Geo. H., & Sons, 69 Beekman street, New York.

Toronto Typefoundry, J. T. Johnston, 80-82 Wellington street west, Toronto, Canada.

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Barnhart Bros. & Spindler, 113 to 115 Fifth avenue, Chicago. Superior copper-mixed type on the point system. All kinds of printing materials.

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Connors' Sons, James, Centre, Reed and Duane streets, New York.

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Great Western Typefoundry, S. A. Pierce, manager, 324 West Sixth street, Kansas City, Mo.

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MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Co., 606 Sansom street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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American Wood Type Co., South Windham, Conn. Send for catalogue.

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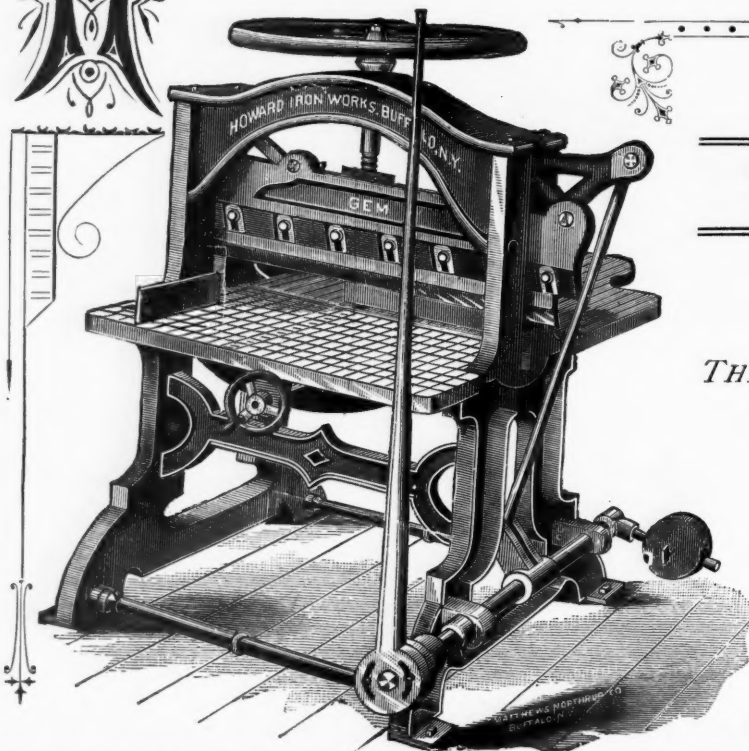
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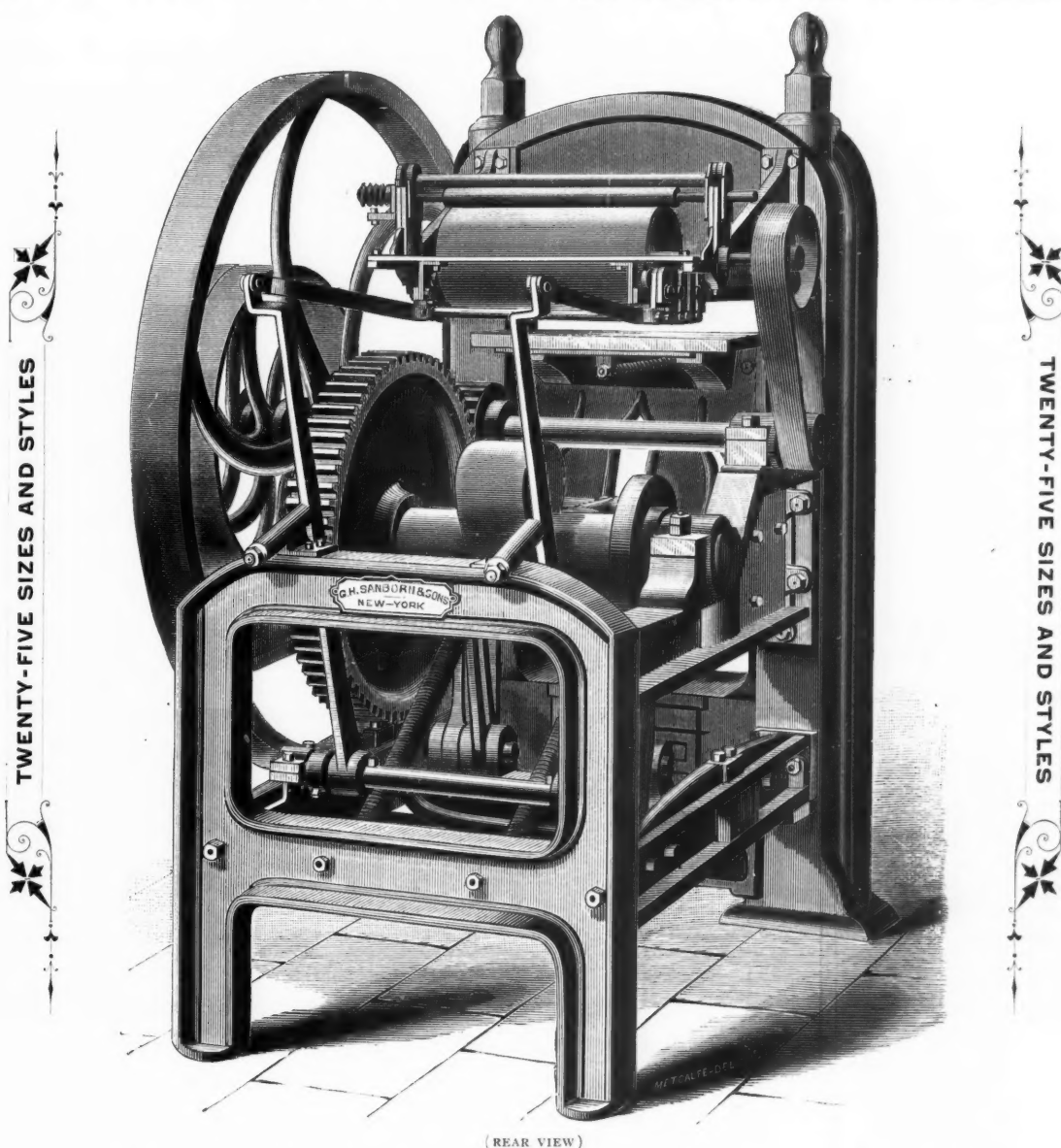
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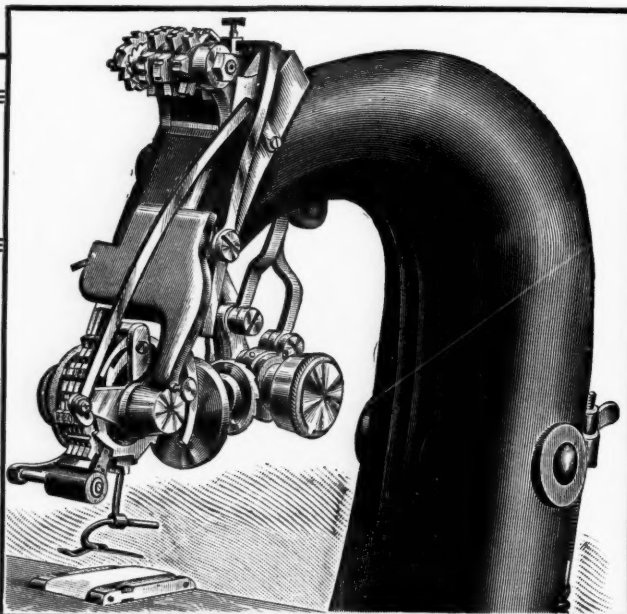
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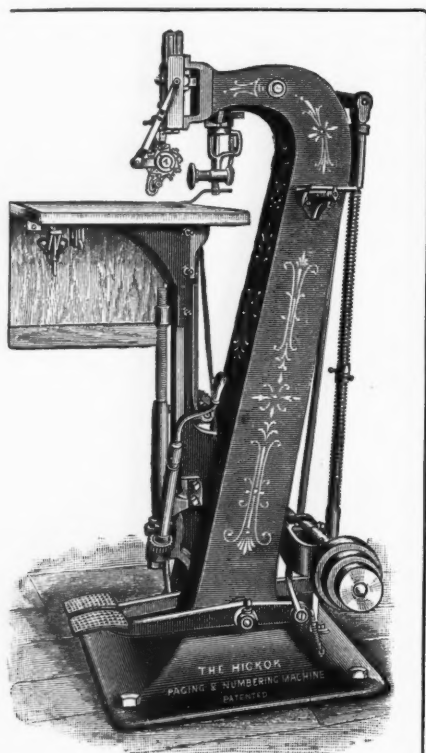
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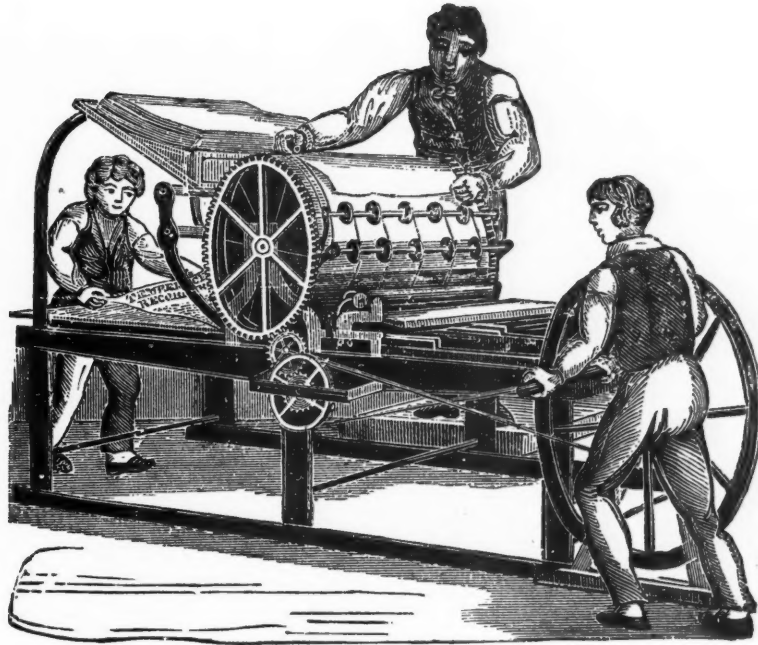


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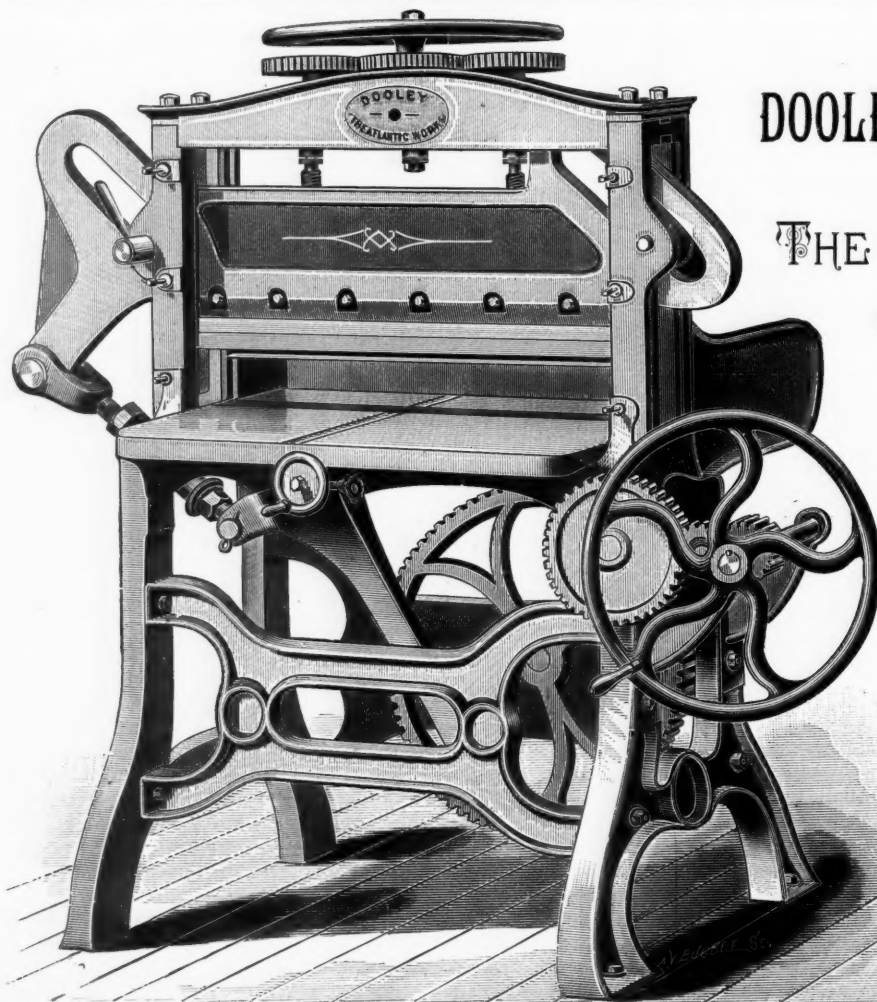


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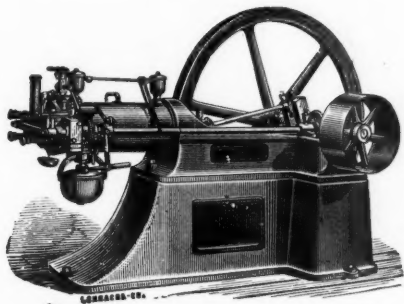
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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subjects, we do not necessarily indorse the opinions of contributors. Anonymous letters will not be noticed; therefore our correspondents will please give names—not for publication, if they desire to remain incog., but as a guarantee of good faith.

#### A CORRECTION.

To the Editor:

CINCINNATI, November 30, 1889.

Allow me to call attention to a slight inaccuracy in letter of "T. W. H.," on pages 145 and 146 of your November number.

Your correspondent complains therein about badly sorted fonts of Durer—suppose Duerer was intended. He may be correct in his statement about the condition of those fonts, but he is in error as to the makers of same.

The Duerer series is not made by the Cincinnati Typefoundry.

CINCINNATI.

#### HOW WAS IT DONE?

To the Editor:

NORTH EASTON, Mass., Nov. 20, 1889.

In response to your request, "Printers, Write for Your Journal," allow me to refer to a circumstance which recently occurred not a hundred miles from this place. An order was given for two thousand descriptive tag cards, the cost of stock for which amounted to \$6.50, though the entire job was only charged \$5.50. Did the printer make anything on this job? Of course not; but then he "wanted to get onto some of their work," although he "afterward found out they were getting their work done somewhere else for less than I can buy stock for." Did he get onto any of it? No.

How did he "find out"? Did he take "their" word for it? Or did "they" furnish him with proof in the shape of a receipted bill from another printer who, like himself, "wanted to get onto their work"?

Pause and consider, ye printers who read THE INLAND PRINTER. This is an actual case.

VERITAS.

#### WELCOMED HOME.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, November 12, 1889.

On the evening of November 7, the employes of John Polhemus gathered at Donnelly's Hotel, College Point, to give their employer a "welcome home," and to congratulate him on his safe return from a well-earned vacation. The inclosed programme tells the whole story. Mr. Polhemus has so endeared himself to all his employes, that it may well be said that the relations of employer and employe, in common with the mysteries of the art, are passing through an evolutionary stage toward ultimate perfection. The servility and social inferiority which were hitherto considered inseparable from this connection, have given place to the more elevating bonds of fidelity, cordiality and friendship. In this connection also, addresses of welcome and congratulatory resolutions are, for the greater part, being replaced by the more satisfactory manifestations of reliable and trustworthy effort on the part of the employe to make his employer's interests identical with his own.

Of our employer's desire for our welfare, individually and collectively, we have had ample proof in our past experience. On this occasion it was our desire to assure Mr. Polhemus that we regard him not merely as our employer, but also as a well-tried friend. Having risen from the ranks himself, Mr. Polhemus can fully appreciate the value of friendly intercourse between employer and employe, and none better know the peculiar pleasure which any body of men find in thus emphasizing their "welcome home."

To some present who have been more or less connected with this establishment during the past two decades, this welcome is a

pleasant reminiscence; to others, younger in years, full of hope and ambition, it will serve as an effective stimulant to stronger endeavor in the future. To Mr. Polhemus we trust it will prove a reassuring tribute that, as we have heretofore tried to serve him honestly and faithfully, we shall in the future persevere with redoubled effort in the same direction.

B. V. GUELPA.

#### FROM NEW ORLEANS.

To the Editor:

NEW ORLEANS, December 6, 1889.

For upward of a month to the past week business was exceedingly dull, a little activity being perceptible during the past week, and at the present time there is plenty doing, with a complement of men to execute it, quite a number arriving here during the past month, and some still coming.

The foremen of the bookroom and the jobroom of Graham's office are Chicago men, and the superintendent of the press department is a well-known color printer of New York.

Jefferson Davis, statesman, soldier and writer, died in this city this morning, at the advanced age of eighty-one years. Newspapers came out in mourning, flags are at half-mast and military headquarters are draped in mourning.

The *Times-Democrat* came out with a twenty-page edition last Sunday, and the *Picayune* will appear with twenty pages next Sunday.

At the last meeting No. 17 admitted to membership an old-time member of the International Typographical Union, who has been for the past four or five years endeavoring to make a string out of the space-box of a cornfield in the beautiful, flowery parish of St. Tammany.

Chicago has been chosen as the proper site for the World's Fair by the Board of Trade, City Council and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Louisiana.

D. F. Y.

#### FROM A DEAF MUTE.

To the Editor:

DELAVER, Wis., November 8, 1889.

I made up my mind to write you a description of our printing office, which is one of the shops maintained by the State of Wisconsin, at the school for the deaf, to give pupils a start in learning the "art preservative." It is situated on the first floor, in the east end of the cottage. The room is about 40 feet long, 20 feet wide and 12 feet high. It has ten windows, four on the north side, four on the south side and two on the east end, which give plenty of light during the day, but when the days are dark and cloudy it is also lighted by electricity. This agency has just been used in this school, and it gives a splendid light, which makes the room almost as bright as day. Gas was formerly used. The room is heated by steam, which makes it always as warm as we need it to be.

There are ten cases of brevier, four cases of long primer and one case of nonpareil. Superintendent Swiler has ordered some new brevier to take the place of the long primer, which has been in use for a long time.

Eleven boys and three girls are learning the trade. Some of them began this fall, and have improved very much. Several boys and girls from this school have learned the printing business, and are earning a living. This is a good trade for the deaf, as they can do well even if they can't hear.

A Prouty power press is used for the newspaper work, and there is also a Pearl job press. There are about forty fonts of job type, but not much jobwork is done, aside from the commercial work for this school. We also have a 22½-inch Advance paper cutter, which was purchased last spring.

The Wisconsin *Times* is a weekly paper published at this office, and attracts the attention of many deaf mutes, as it is very interesting to them. This paper was first published in 1877. It has been of much value to the deaf mutes, as they get a knowledge of the trade and are able to secure employment at it when they leave the school, whose benefits are incalculable, as scholars do not have to remain in the world forever without an education, as they



expected. They can come to this school and get a free education, and be free from the darkness of the world.

Two years ago the printing office building was rebuilt, and it suits us much better than the old one.

Mr. C. E. Badger, the editor, has had charge of the *Times* for five years, and he still continues as publisher.

Yours truly, R. W. WILLIAMS, Printer.

#### FROM ATCHISON, KANSAS.

To the Editor: ATCHISON, December 3, 1889.

The printing business has been quieter this summer than it has for many years. Within the past four weeks it has brightened, and now it bids fair to give the regulars and a portion of our home subs work during the winter.

A permanent board has been organized for the purpose of erecting some suitable monument to the memory of the late ex-Governor John A. Martin, proprietor of the *Champion* of this city. The state officers are at the head of the movement, and the typographical union of this city was honored with a membership in the board. Our representative is Robert Tompkins, a veteran typo and friend of Colonel Martin.

No. 113 will celebrate, or, rather, commemorate Franklin's birthday next month by their third annual ball. Just which it will be—public or exclusively a fraternal gathering—is as yet undetermined.

George D. Horton, of the job firm of Seip & Horton, recently lost two children—a boy and a girl—by diphtheria. He has not only the sympathy of his fellow printers, but the entire community.

R. R. Tennal, of the *Globe* force, was accepted as a conditional member at our last meeting.

Mr. Ed Martin, the aged typo, late of the *Globe* chapel, is lying near death's door, at Bethany, Missouri, with consumption.

W. W. Gill, foreman of the bindery at the Haskell Printing Company for the past six years, severed his connection with their last week, and will spend the winter in the sunny South. O. R. Anizer, late of St. Joe, fills his shoes. WALK.

#### FROM ST. JOSEPH, MISSOURI.

To the Editor: ST. JOSEPH, December 7, 1889.

I read in a recent Chicago daily that a St. Joseph man, a "far-seeing man," had engaged rooms at one of the hotels there for use during the World's Fair. If there is the least shade of truth in that report, I am glad of it. It convinces me that we have a citizen who is on the lookout for the main chance for St. Joseph. We have been going it "old foggy" a long, long time, but certain and sure evidences are being manifested that we are progressing—that we are getting there.

Colonel William Hyde, the St. Louis postmaster, has been in the city a day or two this week. It is supposed he is after the *Gazette* property. Now, the question is, if the colonel purchases that paper, will he continue it a union office? He was connected with the old *Missouri Republican* when that sheet was a most notorious "rat" office, and some think danger is ahead. But the *Gazette* has not changed hands yet.

The *Herald* is considering the purchase of a new dress and a perfecting press, both of which are much needed.

The *Evening News* continues to improve. They made a statement the other day of their increase in circulation in six months, since the new proprietors took hold, which was about 150 per cent. Messrs. Shultz and Doolittle are live newspaper men, and are doing good work in helping to shake off the apathy which has stuck to us so long.

The job offices are doing the usual amount of work, but no rush. One or two new small offices have recently been opened up, and complaint is being made that they do work at cut-throat prices.

I had an opportunity recently to examine a copy of the catalogue of the Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company,

printed by the Interstate Publishing Company, Kansas City. The typography, presswork and binding are marvels of good workmanship. It is printed in blue ink, with a red rule border, heavy calendered paper, and every page is perfect. The cost was about \$12,000. Mr. W. St. John Wolseley, who compiled the book, leaves us in a week or so to perform a similar service for a Minneapolis hardware firm. I can say to the master printers of Minneapolis, if they desire to retain the printing of a prospective catalogue in their own city, it will be necessary to do the best work possible. Mr. Wolseley is a gentleman of experience and keen judgment, thoroughly appreciating first-class work, but wanting nothing to do with any other kind. W.

#### FROM SIOUX CITY.

To the Editor: SIOUX CITY, December 1, 1889.

Sioux City Typographical Union, No. 180, contemplates giving her annual ball on Franklin's birthday, a committee of arrangements being appointed at our last meeting. Our dances in the past have always been a great success, both socially and financially, but we expect to outdo them all in the one to be given this time, and I suspect the proceeds will be donated by No. 180 toward the fund for the contemplated printers' home. We always give a fine souvenir programme, such as all people desire to have and to keep.

In trying to escape from the burning Minneapolis Tribune Building Saturday evening, November 30, E. J. Jenkinson, a former Sioux City boy, lost his life. Jerry was well known in Sioux City, and highly thought of by his fellow-workmen and all of his acquaintances. At the request of his relatives here, No. 180 had his remains sent from Minneapolis to this city for burial. The floral tributes were numerous and very beautiful, and among the pieces were two wreaths from the typographical unions of Minneapolis and Sioux City, in the center of which were woven in tender flowers the figures "30." At a special meeting of the union held Tuesday, December 3, the following resolutions were submitted and unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we, the members of Typographical Union No. 180, of Sioux City, Iowa, learn with deepest grief the tragic death of our fellow member, Elmer Jenkinson, one of the victims of the Minneapolis Tribune Building holocaust, on the night of the 30th ult.

*Resolved*, That we, as a union, and as individuals who knew the worth of the character of Elmer Jenkinson, his faithfulness in every relation, his industry and aspiring ambition in his craft, as well as his modesty and sincerity in life, deplore his untimely end and the calamity which cut off a career of so much promise.

*Resolved*, That we, his fellow craftsmen, will ever cherish his memory, and hereby tender our sincerest sympathy to his sorrowing relatives and friends.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be spread upon the records of this union and copies be sent to relatives of the deceased, and to the daily papers in Sioux City and Minneapolis for publication. J. H. S.

#### FROM LOWELL.

To the Editor: LOWELL, Mass., December 10, 1889.

Since our last, business has been good with most offices, some, in fact, being rushed so as to necessitate considerable overtime. Still the chances are that it is only a spurt, as we have never seen a city where work was on the up and down plan so much as here in Lowell.

The state election in November and the city election today have not caused as much of a flurry in printing circles as in former years on account of the Australian ballot act. Nothing but good can be said for it, even on account of taking the work from the local offices and throwing it into the hands of the state printers.

There is a rumor that the *Daily News* is to have a Stonemetz web press, but we hardly believe it, as the venture does not appear to be a rushing financial success. They have sold their job department to Paul Cornell, former foreman.

We have read an article in several trade papers describing the method of stereotyping on a platen press. Where the query arises in our mind is here: What will be the effect on the press? It is a demonstrated fact that placing hot metal on a smooth iron



surface will cause it to warp, and by so doing, in our mind, it would be ruin to a press to be used on fine work. We may be wrong in our surmise, but should in no case try it repeatedly on a press on which we expected to do fine letterpress work. Would like to hear from some of our fellow craftsmen who have had some experience in the matter.

In the August number of *THE INLAND PRINTER* appeared a colored inset by J. F. Earhart, advertising a work on color printing to be issued about January 1, 1890. As we are anxious to procure a copy of the same we wrote to Mr. J. F. Earhart twice, asking for information in regard to price, etc., inclosing stamp for reply, but have as yet had no reply. Perhaps you can give some information on that head which would be valuable to the craft.

One thing more and we will let you off for this time. In the November number of *THE INLAND PRINTER*, on page 114 at the foot of the last column, you give good advice about rolling pamphlets and magazines. Query: Why don't *THE INLAND PRINTER* start the style by putting up its issue in that manner?

I find that by wetting the floor around the press gummed paper will lie flat, and is easy to handle. Keep the paper in a place not too dry and hot and then it will not curl. JAK.

#### THE ILLITERATE PRINTER.

To the Editor: BATTLE CREEK, Mich., December 10, 1889.

The following amusing circumstance came under my observation several years ago, and no doubt the readers of *THE INLAND PRINTER* will appreciate it as heartily as did the writer hereof. It not only shows the ludicrousness of printers' blunders, but also the folly of patronizing the illiterate printer, sometimes called amateur.

A large wholesale house in a western city placed their order for a lot of postal cards, which were to announce the arrival of their traveling salesman, with one of these boy printshops. In due course of time the job was completed and delivered, but evidently was not critically examined by either the printer or the firm, as the finale will show. They were addressed and mailed to their customers throughout the state. The salesman (who, by the way, was a member of the firm and who had but recently been married) started on his tour soon after. Imagine his surprise when his first customer greeted him with the following query:

"How long ago is it since you commenced to deal in twins?"

"Twins! twins!" was the reply. "I don't understand you. What do you mean?"

"Why, this postal card you sent me says that you are dealing in twins. If you don't believe me, read it for yourself," handing him the card.

He took the card, read it, and found it only too true. This is the way it appeared:

DEALERS IN  
COFFEES, SPICES, BAKING POWDER,  
WRAPPING PAPER, TWINS, ETC.

His feelings could better be imagined than described, and for a long time it was not safe for any one to mention "twins" within his hearing.

I suppose the illiterate printer is a "necessary evil," for he bobs up at all times, and as fast as one disappears another is ready to take his place. How to down him is the question.

Our beautiful city has lately been cursed with one of these amateur printshops, under the high-sounding title of "Star Printing Company." The work turned out from this place is simply scandalous. The last issue of their paper, the *Star*, contained an advertisement which should have been headed "Dissolution," but it appeared "Desolation." It is full of mistakes from beginning to end, and does not contain a line of reading matter. The proprietor of this shop, young as he is, can truly say, "The mistakes of my life have been many." Here's hoping that he will soon realize the terrible blunder he has made in trying to be a disciple of Faust.

C. D. V.

#### FROM DETROIT.

To the Editor:

DETROIT, Mich., December 5, 1889.

Matters typographically have been moving along very slowly, the state of trade having been nothing to boast of in the least bit, although the various job offices run about the same number of men, and one making frequent visits to them does not see any new faces. The book offices have also been dull. On the daily newspapers phalanxes have been the order of the day, and the main sufferers thereby are of course the subs and the six-day regular who only lays off on certain holidays and who complains loud and long that he cannot work more than seven days in the week, and who hardly knows what to do with himself when he is phalanxed. But it was ever thus. It is to be hoped that things may become better ere long.

At the last meeting of the Trades Council, a body composed of delegates from the various trades unions, the following was proposed as an amendment to the constitution: "Any man holding a political office, either elective or appointive, shall not be eligible as a delegate to this council." It is claimed that the Knights of Labor assembly had several members who profited thereby in furthering their own personal ends. This it seems the Trades Council wants to avoid, and therefore adopted the above resolution. At the meeting of Detroit union its delegates reported the action of the council, and a warm debate took place on the same. Different members held that the council was drawing the line a little too strong in saying who its members shall be, and that the various unions affiliated with it ought to have a voice and vote on the same. A resolution was adopted to the effect that Detroit union disapproves of any such action. It happens just at present that two members of the Detroit delegation hold political office, one appointive and the other elective. But it must be said right here that even if they hold such office they are also good and tried members of the union.

No. 18 also adopted a resolution requesting the senators and representatives in congress to aid by their vote to have the wages in the government printing office restored to what they were prior to March, 1877.

Detroit union was the first to adopt a similar resolution two years ago, and Congressman John Logan Chipman, an eminent jurist of this city and himself an old newspaper man, having been on the staff of the *Free Press* some years ago, very courteously acknowledged the request of No. 18 and said he would aid the measure by voice and vote.

Detroit union sympathizes with its brother members in Minneapolis who were so sorely afflicted by the *Tribune* fire on the night of November 30. The resolutions adopted by the Minneapolis union, reported through the press, are none too strong, and there is no question that public opinion will sustain them in their demand to have the blame of this criminal carelessness put right where it belongs. But will this terrible warning be heeded? Have they ever been heeded by these parties in any of the cities which have been visited by such calamities? It appears that very little attention is paid to make it safe for those who inhabit such places or those who have to toil therein.

It is the almighty dollar they are looking out for, and they think as much about public opinion as a certain other party of railroad fame. True the press is loud in its denunciation of these firetraps, of which every city in the country has more than enough. The press of this city is calling on the authorities to have the laws relating thereto enforced. There are a number of factories in this city where large numbers are employed in the upper floors and where chance for escape from fire would be very slim. But all of these calamities remain a nine days' wonder, and no one thinks any more about them. What do these monopolists care? How much they care has been too often demonstrated. Note, as an example in this enlightened age, the starving miners of Brazil, Indiana.

The barbers were in national convention in this city this week and it was the most successful one ever held in America. They



are opposed to Sunday work and also want the hours of labor shortened. May their efforts be crowned with success.

The Detroit delegation, who will be in attendance at the annual session of the American Federation of Labor, at Boston, are Robert Y. Ogg, who represents the International Typographical Union; Joseph A. Labadie, the Trades Council of this city, and Francis Fildew, the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

P. A. L.

#### FROM MONTREAL.

To the Editor:

MONTREAL, December 7, 1889.

The Montreal *Herald* has again passed through the ordeal of a conflagration. This makes the third time that the above office has been burned out, though this time the building was the one that sustained the most injury. On Saturday, November 23, at about 5:30 P.M., as the watchman of the Holmes Electric Protective Company was making his hourly visits at the *Herald* office he noticed a smudge and hastened out to give the alarm, but by the time of his return the third flat, occupied by Hale, Hill & Co., cardboard manufacturers, was all in a blaze. The smoke was so dense that the firemen had a very hard time in effecting an entrance. The building was the old Zion Church, corner of Latour street and Victoria Square, Beaver Hall Hill. The two upper flats were completely destroyed, and as a large vat of chemicals took fire which was to be manufactured into patent medicine it made such a dense and harsh smoke that it was with difficulty that spectators could stand near the conflagration. The firemen, however, worked with a will, and were at their task till about midnight. The *Herald* plant did not experience much damage by fire but was completely flooded. They used the first two flats and the water had soaked up everything, warping the cases and racks, rusting the presses and doing about \$25,000 worth of damage. During the fire a *Gazette* reporter asked one of the *Herald* reporters if the *Herald* would come out on Monday morning. "Of course," he answered. "Bet you six dollars," says *Gazette*. "I'll go you," says *Herald*, and he won. Sunday the ads and cases were taken to the *True Witness* office, which was only a short distance away, and work was commenced to get ready for the usual Monday morning issue. With the help of Mr. Thomas Aulty, foreman of the *True Witness*, who made things as comfortable for the unfortunates as possible, and the help of several others whom I don't know, they issued the paper fully on time, which was a surprise to the business men in general. But they must not forget that by this time they are getting used to such things, having been completely burned out on two different occasions, once on Fortification Day, near where St. Lawrence Hall now stands, where several lives were in danger at one time, and about two years ago when they were at the corner of St. James street and Victoria Square, where they were again burned to the ground. The fire was supposed to have caught from a laundry on the lower flat. After the insurance is adjusted the company will erect a temporary roof and continue the business at their old stand. The *Herald* is a union office, and a better hearted set of compositors than is employed there would be hard to find. Charles Beattie is foreman of the newsroom, Thomas Larkins of the jobroom and Henry Driscoll of the pressroom.

Education is power, as is evinced by the large numbers who are now attending the night schools. At the last session of the Trades and Labor Congress, held here, it was resolved to petition our member of parliament, A. T. Lepine (a printer), to establish free night schools for men and boys who work during the day. He went to work with a will, and now we have schools in most of the wards, with about 10,000 pupils. At first it was thought only a few would take advantage of it, but when men fifty years of age and over came as pupils it had a different aspect. Many of whom applied said they wished to be able to read the papers. It shows that workingmen are determined to learn, when they will attend school three or four times per week after doing a hard day's work. It is an interesting sight to see the young boys, young men and old men with gray beards coming from school with books and

slates under their arms, with thoughtful looks as they think over the lessons just recited or the lessons to be learned for the next day. The eight-hour system would do away with a great deal of this, especially with the young ones. Education means eight hours' work in the end.

Work is still dull here. The *Gazette* jobroom let nine men slide yesterday, and all the offices are doing little or nothing. Presswork seems to have been better, as several new presses have put in an appearance. A new pony Whitlock has been put in at Waters Bros., Craig street, a Babcock pony in Babcock & Sons, Bleury street, and two new Campbell presses will be put in the *Gazette* pressroom soon.

J. C. Wilson & Co. have moved into their new seven-story brick building, No. 700 Craig street. They have a magnificent new building, made especially for the purpose. They manufacture all kinds of paper bags and now do all kinds of letterpress printing and lithographing. Their paper mills are located at Lachute.

The Montreal *Star*, as usual, has issued its Christmas number. It contains a few good engravings. The advertisements inserted would be better out as the enormous price of 50 cents is charged for the paper. They very likely will have a large lot of them left over on their hands as they did their carnival number last winter. Twenty-five cents would be nearer what they are worth. Who wants to buy advertisements?

J. P. M.

#### FROM PITTSBURGH.

To the Editor:

PITTSBURGH, December 6, 1889.

It is pleasing to note the advance made by THE INLAND PRINTER during the past year, and the subscription list which it has in this city is rapidly increasing and has reached a very high number. It has secured in the person of Mr. Oscar Adams an agent who well deserves the encouragement of the entire craft in our city. He is an unceasing and untiring hustler, and may many more goodly dollars find their way to your office through his efforts. Messrs. Hoover and Smith, of the *Commercial Gazette*; Lemmon, of the *Dispatch*; McCoy, of the *Leader*; Hopkins, of the *Times*, and Acklin, of the *Penny Press*, have announced themselves as candidates for the Atlanta tour next June.

The pressmen's union of this city did not join in the movement to form a pressmen's national association, ignoring entirely the circular sent out by its projectors. No. 13 is not dissatisfied under the jurisdiction of the International Typographical Union. The printers' union has for several months been trying to facilitate its business in a more business-like manner, and to that end an amendment to the by-laws and constitution was introduced at the November meeting, looking toward the election of a general corresponding, recording and financial secretary — in fact, an officer to attend to all the business of the union; to secure a room and have the secretary at headquarters at least six hours each day. At the last meeting each and every member was presented with a copy of the proposed amendments, and it was taken up under a special order of business. The sentiment varied, and the financial secretary not having a list of the membership at the session of the union, action was deferred until the spring election.

Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in Pittsburgh by the Germans in royal style. Under the auspices of the General Trades Assembly the various German labor organizations joined their forces with the several singing societies and turn-vereins, and after a general parade, dedicated the new Turner Hall in Alleghany City. The various organizations connected with the Trades Assembly, the Amalgamated Association of the Knights of Labor, flint-glass workers, bottle blowers' and window glass organizations celebrated their Labor Day by turning out en masse to take part in the dedicatory services connected with the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Thomas A. Armstrong, who was a member of the craft. At least eight thousand men were in the line of parade, prominent among which were the printers, numbering at least three hundred and fifty. The proprietors of the daily press presented their various employes with a handsome silk banner, which was carried at the head of the line, and



the boys were complimented very highly on their appearance. The parade wended its way to the parks in Alleghany, where the monument had been erected, and where addresses and music were interspersed during the unveiling of the monument, which stands at seventeen and one-half feet in height and cost \$3,500, the money being donated by the workingmen of this country, the printers contributing very liberally toward the erection of the same.

Trade has been very active during the fall and very few of our workmen have been idle, the job printer having all the work he could attend to. The November number of the *Advocate* of the Heptasophs contained a very true likeness of Mr. R. V. Barker, deceased. The business of the deceased is now being conducted by two sons of Mr. Barker, who are making every effort to retain the large share of public patronage secured by their father. A very large amount of material has been added to the establishments of several of the book and job offices during the past year, and as much of the material thus purchased was secured from advertisers in *THE INLAND PRINTER*, it speaks volumes for the same as an advertising medium. A stock company has been chartered in this city for the purpose of publishing the *Journal of Building*. Mr. W. S. Sharan, formerly connected with the *Builders' Gazette*, as editor, will wield the pen for the new applicant for public favor, or, more to the point, those connected with the building trades. Wishing your readers a merry Christmas and many happy returns on New Year's Day, yours,

OKONOKO.

## FROM MINNEAPOLIS.

To the Editor: MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., December 5, 1889.

You have probably read in the daily papers of the awful calamity that befell the members of the Minneapolis Typographical Union and others who were engaged on the *Tribune* at the time of the fire on Saturday night last. I therefore send you a list of printers who were killed and injured, and will make a few suggestions that may be of interest. Mr. E. J. Jenkinson, chairman of the *Tribune* chapel, and who, by the way, has done some good work for *THE INLAND PRINTER* in getting subscriptions, was killed. He was somewhat slow in heeding the alarm, and attempted to descend by the stairway, but finding that impossible he went to the fire escape, but as the flames on the lower floors were pouring out of the windows directly on to the fire escape it had become red hot, and he then concluded that his only chance was to get down by means of the telegraph wires that were strung within eight or ten feet of the washroom window. He stood up in the window and jumped for the wires, catching them all right, and started, hand over hand, for the nearest telegraph pole, but his strength giving out he was compelled to let go, and fell fifty feet, dying instantly. His back and one leg were broken.

W. H. Millman, commercial editor, an honorary member of No. 42, descended the fire escape to the third floor, where the flames had made the escape so hot that it was impossible for him to retain his hold, and he fell to the ground, striking on his head, disfiguring it in a horrible manner. He, too, died instantly.

Robert McCutcheon, poor old slug thirty-eight, seemed dazed, and it was impossible for his companions in danger to do anything with him. All means of escape by way of the stairs or fire escape being shut off to the few compositors left in the farther end of the composing room, an overcoat was used to lower them to the sixth floor, until only two men were left, Reynolds and McCutcheon. One of the men who had been let down to the sixth floor secured a piece of belting, threw it to Reynolds, who tied one end to a frame and proceeded to go down, calling to McCutcheon, who was at the next window, to follow him. It is thought that he stood by the window until he was completely surrounded by fire, and being unable to get to the window from which the belting was hanging, he climbed into the one nearest him and jumped to catch the belt, missed it, and fell to the pavement, killing him instantly.

Of those who were injured, W. H. Williams, foreman of the *Tribune*, R. Dickinson, Fred Schmidt and Frank Gerber, compositors, are the only ones who are in a dangerous condition.

Williams' face and hands are terribly burned, his right hand so seriously that he may lose the use of it.

Dickinson was injured by inhaling flame, and fears are entertained that he cannot recover. His throat is burned so badly that he cannot eat solid food, and his suffering is so intense that he cannot sleep.

Schmidt and Gerber are burned terribly on face, hands and arms, but it is thought that they will recover.

The following is the list of the dead and injured:

DEAD—W. H. Millman, commercial and railroad editor of the *Tribune*; Edward Olson, president of the University of South Dakota, Vermillion; E. J. Jenkinson, compositor; Robert McCutcheon, compositor; E. M. S. Pickett, assistant city editor of the *Pioneer Press*; James F. Igoe, Associate Press night operator.

INJURED—William Lown, printer, burned on the hands and face; E. C. Andrews, printer, burned on hands and face; George E. Worden, printer, burned on hands and face; Frank Gerber, a deaf mute printer, hands and face burned; Adam J. Weinshemer, printer, hurt about the hips by falling; Charles Alf Williams, managing editor of the *Tribune*, badly burned about the head and face; W. H. Williams, foreman of the composing room, badly burned about the face and hands; S. P. Jones, *Pioneer Press* reporter, hands and face slightly burned; Frank Hoover, printer, burned about the neck; Dickinson, printer, burned; Fred Schmidt, printer, burned about face and hands; William Kray, printer, burned in hand; George Stevens, printer, hands cut and burned; Jo Doremus, printer, hands burned.

The *Tribune* is being got out from the *Dispatch* office in St. Paul, and the *Tribune-Star* from the *Pioneer Press* office in the same city. The *Journal* has moved in with the Minneapolis *Times* until the *Journal's* new building is completed, which is expected to be ready for occupancy about January 1. The *Tribune* has rented temporary quarters in the Rochester block, and will move in as soon as material can be had, a new press being on the road here now, and things will be got in running order probably in about two weeks. The Tribune Company is also to have a new building, the excavating for which is now being done. It is expected to be done by July 1, 1890.

Reading in *THE INLAND PRINTER* about fast printers (swift compositors would probably be the better way to put it) reminds me of the fact that a printer named William Milne, now employed on the Minneapolis *Tribune*, set 112,000 ems in forty-nine hours not long ago, working off a common hook.

Yours fraternally, J. U.

## FROM ATLANTA.

To the Editor: ATLANTA, Ga., December 2, 1889.

Nothing very extraordinary can be reported from this city at this time.

At the November meeting of the union an adjourned meeting was agreed upon, to take place on Sunday last, to consider our scale of prices. About one week previous to this adjourned meeting, the printers on the *Constitution* decided to wait no longer, but at once act for themselves. They sent a committee to the proprietors to ask for 40 cents for composition. The committee was snubbed by them at first, but afterward the proprietors thought it best to act differently. They called upon the foreman and all his kind to come into consultation with Messrs. Howell and Grady. The result of that conference of non-union men was the sending of a letter to the proprietors recommending that the scale be changed from 33⅓ to 35 cents, which will go into effect on December 7. The proprietors then sent this correspondence to the committee of union men, stating that upon the recommendation of men in whom they had abundant confidence and who were their friends, they would increase the scale as above indicated. Many of the men are mad, regarding it an insult that the proprietors have so plainly made it appear that the non-union men dictate to the union men. It is the common judgment of many that the committee should have been from the union, and Sunday a committee of five was appointed to see all proprietors on the subject of an increase all



around. The committee is composed of the best material and some good is expected to result, but there'll be no strike. We have all to make and nothing to lose. We get as little as it is possible to survive upon now.

The *Constitution* and *Journal* have both appeared in new type—minion and nonpareil, brevier being used for the editorials. The *Journal*, the evening paper, now runs fourteen frames regularly. It will soon appear a seven-column eight-page paper. It has met with unprecedented success. Better bills are made upon it than on the *Constitution*, where the scale is 5 cents higher.

There are too many printers in town. Eleven drew cards Saturday, but still we could spare twice that many more and do all the work with ease.

Mr. M. T. LaHatte, the foreman of the *Journal*, was married a few weeks ago to one of the prettiest young ladies of which this section can boast. Mr. LaHatte is now everybody's favorite candidate for delegate to the next convention.

Mr. James G. Woodward at present has no opposition to his election as one of the aldermen at the city election which occurs December 4. He is one of the most popular men in the city government. He has secured this popularity by honesty of purpose and strict adherence to his plain duties, and it is an acknowledged fact that he has done more for the city than all the other councilmen during the last two years. He will probably be elected president of No. 48 at the December meeting.

In the midst of important business at the October meeting of our union, one of the saddest occurrences that has ever happened to us transpired. Mr. Sam Shaw was making a speech of some length advising conservative action on the matter under consideration. After finishing his arguments he said he desired to apologize to the union for his long absence from their meetings, and assured the members that his absence had been for good and sufficient reasons, and that the success of the union was his keenest desire, and in him they could never find a lukewarm supporter of measures right in themselves. He made a very interesting talk, and he closed with the words "unionism forever." Then he seemed to look around for his chair, but before taking a decided move his brain became paralyzed and he fell forward on his face full length, and died within five minutes, and before doctors could reach him. The *Constitution* jobroom, where he had been at work, suspended work for a full day and all of the men and many others attended the funeral. He was one of the best printers of this city and was the recipient of many honors from the union in the past few years. He had belonged to the Odd Fellows for years, and was a consistent and good man in any position in which his many friends have been pleased to place him. S.

#### A PRESSMAN'S REJOINDER.

To the Editor: WASHINGTON, D. C., December 4, 1889.

In answer to the correspondent of the *Craftsman* of November 30, from Louisville, Kentucky, who signs himself "Once in Awhile," I have this to say, by way of a reminder that this same sheet with which he corresponds had at the last convention of the International Typographical Union been repudiated by said convention as unworthy of its support on account of the manner in which said sheet had been villifying some of the most honored members of our craft. I wish to inform him that the pressmen of this country don't forget its editorials and comments with reference to the St. Louis strike, with which the pressmen had no making. I wish to inform him and the typos who believe as he does, that the pressmen of this country are not such numskulls as he wishes the craft to understand. The pressmen know a thing or two, and don't propose in the future to hide their light under a bushel. The correspondent of the *Craftsman* undertakes to belittle Mr. Taylor because he is only a pressman. I have read Mr. Taylor's letter in your valuable journal, where he undertakes to describe to the craft what the proprietors of the printing offices of his city intend to do to make it possible whereby those who are compelled to labor therein may have the benefits of the latest improvements which are calculated to give them steadier employment, thereby

making them more contented. I am not personally acquainted with Mr. Taylor, but I have seen a score of letters written by persons well acquainted with him, which correspondence extends as far as the International Typographical Union claims jurisdiction, which letters speak in the highest terms of him both as a union man and a perfect gentleman, the correspondent of the *Craftsman* to the contrary notwithstanding.

This gentleman, it seems, is one of those persons who think that pressmen have no brains, and are not capable of originating a thought. I beg the privilege of giving him a little advice which will be of benefit to him and those who think as he does, and it is this: conform yourself to the truth. This correspondent tries to belittle Mr. Taylor from the fact of his being president of the pressmen's union of his city, and goes on to state that it is only, in his estimation, a wishy-washy organization. I would like to inquire from him what position does he occupy in his union? He must not forget that Mr. Taylor was an honored member of the organization to which he looks for guidance, and which honored Mr. Taylor by placing him on some of its most important committees, which position he filled with credit to the pressmen and himself in particular. It seems the same feeling pervades the typos of our own city that this correspondent shows toward the pressmen of Louisville. I am sorry that I am not at liberty at present to give to the craft the synopsis of the kind of legislation that was enacted by our proud little union at its late special meeting (November 27), which is intended for the greatest good for the largest number, which he seems to stigmatize as belonging to the wishy-washy kind, as he places all the pressmen's unions when he attacks the president of Pressmen's Union No. 28, which legislation would show, if both could be compared, which union should be placed in the category as belonging to the wishy-washy kind. I wish to remind him that there is a great movement going on in our country which is calculated to elevate labor above the mere drudgery of existence; and he will find that the pressmen are not to be counted at the tail end even if the typos have not the grit to grasp its force and wheel into line—a movement that is calculated to give employment to the many unemployed who are now seeking in vain for employment. I refer to the eight-hour convention to be held next May, a movement, I am sorry to see, the typos of this city are not in sympathy with, from their action at their late special meeting November 18, and when the representatives of this movement meet at that time I feel that their first vote of thanks will be to our proud little union No. 1, which, although small in numbers is strong in principle, which union has ever placed its standard to the front and kept it there. The members of Pressmen's Union No. 1 have reason to know which of the two unions of this city belong to the wishy-washy kind.

I have this to say to the correspondent of the *Craftsman*: leave the pressmen alone when you write for its columns. The pressmen are able and competent to take care of themselves, and to Mr. Taylor I would say that the pressmen are at all times anxious to have him express his views on any subject that concerns their welfare, as they are generally well put and intended to interest them only. Those who wish to be free must strike the blow. Mr. Editor, in looking over your valuable journal, I find that this blow has been struck, and what do I see? I behold a structure that has arisen that is built upon a rock as strong and enduring as the constitution of our beloved country, and which is intended to last for all time, and to be the beacon light to which pressmen of this continent may look with beaming eyes, and whose doors will be ever open to them and to give them such assistance and advice as they stand most in need of; and where they will be welcomed as brothers and sharers in that prosperity vouchsafed to all those members of our branch of the art which is styled and termed the "art preservative of all arts" (pressmen), if they do their part in strengthening the foundation and beautifying its interior.

The pressmen of this country cannot any longer be hoodwinked. I well remember the scene that took place in the typographical union of this city when its pressmen members asked the privilege of withdrawing therefrom, so they might be able to form a union to themselves. One old typo, who is now numbered with the dead,



gave it as his opinion that it would not do to let the pressmen sever their connection, that they could not succeed in their undertaking as they were not capable of self-government. I trust he changed his opinion before he died, and if he did not I am sorry for him, for I know that we have within our organization as intelligent a body of workingmen as can be found in any similar organization, whether professional or otherwise. We strive to elevate the standard of our craft and inculcate those sentiments which should animate every disciple of Faust or Gutenberg, which is "forward and onward," no step backward, and which is the motto of

A PRESSMAN.

#### PRINTING, PUBLISHING AND PRESS INTERESTS PROGRESSING.

To the Editor:

NEW YORK, December 5, 1889.

The rapid approach of the Christmas and New Year season has had the effect of quickening all lines of business connected with the typographical interest and the associated industries. It is strongly indicated in all branches of trade that that method of attracting the people, printer's ink, is being used at the present time to a tremendous extent. Every conceivable kind of advertising is resorted to to catch trade, and, as a result, the presses of the job printing houses are groaning, so overtaxed are they with work. The contest to capture business is wonderfully brisk and exciting. Representative printing houses have as many contracts and orders on hand as they can well and satisfactorily handle from now until the advent of 1890. Holiday transactions will, of course, keep things humming for nearly a month, and, possibly, after the completion of the present orders, there may be a lull, but the master printers are not thinking of future dullness. They are taking advantage of the bright present to realize all that can be obtained. Very sensible men, to "make hay while the sun shines." Good, accomplished and expert job printers find regular employment, but poor, unreliable and incompetent men are idle. There is plenty of room for skilled compositors, but "blacksmiths" are not wanted.

The bookbinding industry is enjoying unprecedented prosperity, and employers and employed are correspondingly happy over the good times.

Nearly five hundred girls who are employed as folders and stitchers in the blank-book factories of this city met at 475 Pearl street to form a union. The gentleman who called the meeting to order stated that the object was to organize a union which would advance wages and reduce hours. It was also proposed to take steps to prevent the employment of girls under the legal age. Addresses were made by Charles W. Nelson and Hugh Roy, and Misses VanElten and Fannie V. Morris. Mr. Nelson said the organization had branches in the principal cities, and it had materially advanced the interests of the men and women employed at bookbinding. A temporary organization was formed. The United Blank-Book Binders' Union has an office at the above address. The secretary is in attendance every evening for the reception of the applications for membership.

An assignment for the benefit of creditors, made by the publishing and bookselling firm of Pollard & Moss, No. 37 Barclay street, has been filed in the county clerk's office. The firm is composed of Martha B. Pollard, of Riverdale, and Charles Moss, of this city. Preferences are made to the amount of \$14,485.86 on notes and money loaned, as follows: Lawrence Frazier & Co., \$3,523.98; Worthington Company, \$913.50; National Park Bank, \$4,814.52; George A. Leavitt & Co., \$253; James Grange, \$1,562.30; Excelsior Pressrooms and Publishing Company, \$350; John Ward, \$126.75; F. J. Pfister & Co., \$1,072.85; La American Publishing Company, \$662.88; Alexander A. Clark, \$500; Theodore Moss, \$365.08; H. S. Alny & Co., \$150, and Peuz, Trina & Co., \$250. The assignment is to Robert Avery.

The New York Press Club members enjoyed themselves hugely at their last monthly reunion. In spite of very inclement weather the rooms at the club house, on Nassau street, were well filled with members and invited guests. Among the musicians taking

part were Professor Emme, Grant Brown, Professor Zuzdo, W. J. Ellis, Dr. Richard Crowe, James Blamphin and Mons. M. E. Fredericks. Recitations were delivered by Professor Ford, F. A. McKeown, Charles T. Cantlin and Misses Lucille Mobray and Mattie Ferguson. The programme was brilliantly closed with a recitation by Wilson Barrett.

Andrew McLean, editor of the *Brooklyn Citizen*, has been added to the list of honorary members of the Greeley Monument Fund Committee.

Hon. Amos J. Cummings, the well known newspaper writer and congressman-elect, was tendered a complimentary dinner by some of the members of the New York Press Club. About fifty members of the club were present. Colonel John A. Cockerill, who presided, welcomed the guests in a hearty manner, and Mr. Cummings, in responding, spoke of his great love for the Press Club and its many members, and said that even if he were a congressman he would be none the less a newspaper man. Speeches were made by Joseph Howard, Jr., Colonel W. L. Brown, Charles J. Smith, Chester S. Lord, F. B. Thurber, Stephen Fiske and others.

At the last regular monthly meeting of New York Typographical Union, No. 6, held at Clarendon Hall, the attendance was large. It was moved that the union subscribe \$1,000 to the World's Fair Guarantee Fund. This was seconded and supported by several speakers. It was amended that the amount be raised to \$1,500. The motion as amended was adopted.

The Amier Publishing Company, which made an assignment, has placed its affairs in the hands of the creditors. The liabilities are \$41,204, with nominal assets at \$120,019.

An exceedingly attractive programme was presented at the Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday evening, November 30, the proceeds of which went to the Mutual Benefit Fund of the German Press Club. The feature of the performance was Dopplen and Mosenthal's "Das Volkslied," or typical national songs. Anton Sirdi led the Metropolitan orchestra.

The name of James Gordon Bennett appeared in a recent issue of a real estate journal as a party to an important real estate transaction. Inquiry among real estate men disclosed the fact that the *Herald* proprietor had disposed of the Bennett building, a structure in which the *Herald* was published many years. The purchaser was John Pettitt, of Orange, N. J., and the price paid was \$1,000,000. The property in question covers over nine thousand and square feet. It is on Nassau street, north of Fulton, and it runs along Nassau street to Ann street, being Nos. 93 to 99 Nassau street, 139 Fulton street and 30 Ann street. It is a large seven-story brick building. It was also rumored that Mr. Bennett had sold the *Herald* building, at the corner of Broadway and Ann street, but the story is unfounded.

The meeting of the newly elected council of the American Authors' Copyright League has been held to choose officers for the ensuing year. The annexed officers were elected: President, James Russell Lowell; vice-presidents, E. C. Stedman, Gen. Lew Wallace, Dr. Edward Eggleston. George W. Green, after serving for four years as secretary, was forced by pressure of private business to resign, and Robert N. Johnson, associate editor of the *Century*, was selected to succeed him as secretary and treasurer. A vote of thanks to Mr. Green for his services was adopted.

Judge Freedman, of the New York Supreme Court, has appointed Charles Wahle receiver of the *Art Age*. The association publishing the periodical and operating the printing establishment connected therewith is involved in litigation. The president, E. Prentice Teedwell, states that since his election in 1877 he has never been able to get any information as to its finances, owing to the reticence of the treasurer, Arthur B. Turnure. All that can be learned from that gentleman is to the effect that the association is hopelessly insolvent.

The committees who are engaged in the work of getting means for the monument to be erected in honor of Horace Greeley, the printer-journalist-philosopher, have had another meeting. George H. Moore, commander of Greeley Post, Grand Army of the Republic, presided. The sub-committee presented their report,



and stated that the special appeal for funds had been responded to quite generously. Contributions aggregating \$250 have been made since the last report. Vice-President Morton has sent his check for \$100. This, added to the amount previously acknowledged, \$10,297.10, makes a total of \$10,557.10. Congressman-elect Amos J. Cummings has arranged for a series of lectures on Horace Greeley, in aid of the fund. He has already lectured in St. Louis and Indianapolis, and will appear here on January 9. Lectures will also be given in Chicago and Cincinnati on dates yet to be fixed. Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley have volunteered for an entertainment to be given in this city in aid of the fund.

Robert V. Ogg, of Detroit; C. C. Ives, of St. Louis; John D. Vaughan, of Denver; Thomas G. Harrison, of Philadelphia and Hugh Miller, of New York, all members of the International Typographical Union, will speak as to the effect of the eight-hour crusade on the trade they represent at the national convention of the American Federation of Labor, which assembles in Boston this month.

Theodore L. DeVinne's recently published article, entitled "The Printer's Craft," attracted considerable attention. It is a masterly production, and reflects great credit upon one of America's most prominent members of the typographical fraternity.

PRINTER-JOURNALIST.

#### FROM PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor: PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1889.

Great printers, according to Ben Franklin's definition of greatness, are either very few and far between, or else we are all becoming so great that we are not conscious of our greatness. Perhaps that is the way it is. Let us not vote it that way, anyhow. Lawyers are not holding their own against editors, nor can they, under the incoming dispensation where new standards of intellectual culture are being raised and worshiped.

The editors of our large eastern cities are striving to meet higher demands for a broader and more elevating journalism. Symptoms of this tendency are cropping out everywhere.

It is a fact worth recording that the limit of blanket journalism has been reached. Our Sunday papers have reached high water mark. A reaction is about setting in. People are beginning to cry for smaller papers, less padding, less trash. Will they get it? Of course they will. The sixteen to forty-eight pages of reading matter have become wearisome to tens of thousands who want to toy with news in their Sunday dozing moments and hours.

Another scheme has been suggested, and, mark you, it will be executed suddenly some day. It is this. A one-cent paper is wanted, somewhat larger than a lady's handkerchief, printed in leaded nonpareil, that will contain the residuum of news, the news—the news up to twelve, one or two o'clock last night, in two, three or four line items. Typewrite it in nonpareil style of type-writing type, photograph it, and dash it off in sixty minutes. There are pointers that way already. How many thousands of readers do much more than to merely read the headlines of articles?

But what is the news? Mr. Smith's estate, late of the Johnson Foundry, foots up a million and a half dollars. His list of charitable bequests, if strung out, would show the character of the man. The Johnson Foundry dates away back into the last century, and it is likely to be known in the next.

The designers of new styles of type, those rare geniuses (or, better, genii) of the printer's art, were never busier than they are at this hour. The high-art styles, so called, are multiplying. There is a demand for elegance which runs not only into extravagance, but into ridiculousness, if there is such a word. The antique in the printer's art is being cultivated, or rather what might pass in this extravagant age for antique.

The *Times*, with the mighty McClure at its head, would be a grand paper if people believed it.

One of the oddities in printing recently shown your correspondent, is a press which prints two, four, six or eight colors on the

same sheet all at one feed. You can have as many colors of ink as you want. They have turned the concern into a stock company, and shares have advanced from \$2.50 to \$5.00. It is quite a process.

The *Press* is trying to buy a site for a building somewhere between Eighth and Eleventh streets, on some corner, but it would take a spread of gold dollars over a lot on any of them to get a title deed.

The *Ledger* gives sometimes from seventy-five to eighty long columns for 2 cents.

The *News* has changed hands once more. This time the writing editor has it. Who next?

The *Record* keeps its tomahawks glistening. This democratic free trade paper, printed in an overwhelming republican city, has the largest circulation of any daily. Its proprietor, William M. Singerly, is a man of many lines. Yesterday a merchant he aided with two hundred thousand dollars, out of his several millions, confessed judgment to other creditors, probably to cut out his best friend, but "Bill" walked into court and upset all the nice calculations, and will perhaps get his share of the business.

The *Inquirer* has started out with a Sunday edition, and it is well edited. Davis, of the *Call*, is making his one-cent evening paper go, even without creditable editorial staff. People can think out their own editorials nowadays faster than editors can write.

Our trade and class journals are all getting along. Business is good. Printers are in demand, and work is crowding most of our establishments with overtime. Commercial work is plenty. All the railroad and large manufacturing corporations are heavy buyers of stationery, blank books, account books and material that makes work for printers.

The publishing houses have their hands full. The bible publishers are running off some big editions. Medical and theological publications seem to be in urgent demand. The Historical Publishing Company has started up in its new seven-story building out in West Philadelphia, near Fortieth and Market.

We are not half so social here as they are over in New York. There they have their well-supported journalist clubs. Here we have none. We are all in too great a hurry to get home to our Mary Janes. We have too few here of those in whom the purely social and convivial instincts predominate.

Business in all branches of printing is good. Type making is not a declining art. Printers' materials are wanted everywhere. Presses, from Hoe to Gordon, are coming in, yet there is close economy practiced, and success is achieved only with hard knocks.

Our printers are all content. The union is well supported. Our Childs-Drexel Fund continues to grow, and contributions drop in sometimes months after they are due. Mr. Childs is the embodiment of health and energy. Mr. Drexel is at the helm of the largest local banking house, and his business palace of 1,060 offices yields him a handsome income. His niece, worth a few millions, has gone into a convent at Pittsburgh.

Things are booming along swimmingly. We would like the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to have a belt line road fifteen miles long, along the Delaware river front, and we would like if they would allow the Reading Company to come down to Twelfth and Market, but they won't, and we can't help it. Some unsophisticated citizens of antique intellectual capacity imagine our city council has, or ought to have, something to say on matters of this sort, but they ought to know better.

If New York and Chicago cannot come to an amicable understanding as to where the World's Fair shall be held, we may take it ourselves. You know we understand that business.

We have built ten thousand houses this year, and will build that many more next year if lumber, lath and nails don't give out.

Our local labor organizations are not going to kick themselves out of jobs next spring merely to see themselves whipped in an eight-hour struggle. Mr. Powderly is after the farmers, and the Knights expect to greatly strengthen their hold by their aid. X.





A FRIENDLY CHAT.



## FROM BOSTON.

To the Editor :

BOSTON, December 2, 1889.

It is with pleasure I am able to report business here in better condition than a month ago, though high pressure is not yet reached.

We have had considerable excitement for the past week, and want no more like unto it. Lynn, a city with a population of about 50,000, is situated about ten miles from Boston, in a north-easterly direction, and its principal industry is the making of shoes. It is a lively, wide-awake, go-ahead place, in which can be found four daily papers and numerous job offices. Last Tuesday, at 11:55 A.M., fire was discovered in the building at the corner of Almont and Blake streets, and notwithstanding the well-directed efforts of the local fire department to check its progress, supplemented by details from the fire departments of Boston, Marblehead, Chelsea, Malden, Salem, Revere, Swampscott, Peabody and Beverly, it spread rapidly and was not controlled until some fifty acres had been burned over and absolutely nothing left but smoking ruins. The loss is placed at somewhere in the vicinity of \$5,000,000. Among the places burned, were the offices of the *Lynn Daily Bee*, *Daily Evening Item*, *Daily Press*, *Morning News*, and *Household Monthly* newspapers; George C. Herbert, Hilton & Allen, M. A. Leger & Co., G. H. & W. A. Nichols, Star Printing Co., Louis E. Watts, and McClure & Courtney, job printers; Jackson Lambert, bookbinder. This enumeration will show how heavily the printing industry suffered. With characteristic energy nearly all of these offices immediately put up temporary signs on the still smoking ruins of their former places of business, announcing where they could be found, and that they were ready for business. The *Daily Press*, an evening paper, was out the same evening with a one-page edition, followed the next morning by a neat, clean looking four-page extra. Considering this was only its forty-third number, it was something remarkable. The *Daily Item* made arrangements with the *Boston Post* to issue their paper from that office temporarily, and their old site was immediately occupied (or rather partially occupied) by a temporary building, about 4 by 4 feet in size, for reportorial purposes. The *Morning News* had that morning made its first appearance as a daily, and has not since been issued, though I understand it will resume shortly, or as soon as a new plant can be secured. Messrs. G. H. & W. A. Nichols were so fortunate as to purchase the office of the late Emery & Hughes, 146 Oliver street, Boston, where everything, even including presses, was ready for immediate occupancy and use. By doing this they secured a first-class outfit, and are in condition to attend to such of their work as demands immediate execution. They will remove their outfit shortly to Lynn. George C. Herbert has secured quarters on Andrews street, and placed his order for an outfit. The rest are making their selections, and getting started as rapidly as possible.

Boston, also, has suffered severely by a fire which broke out on the morning of Thanksgiving Day, the approximate loss being placed at \$5,000,000. I am glad to say, however, that printers did not suffer so heavily here as in Lynn. The establishment of T. Y. Crowell, printer, bookbinder and publisher, which employs some three hundred hands, was consumed, together with much valuable stock, as was also the shop of Galen Coffin, printers' joiner.

Messrs. McDonald, Gill & Co., publishers, 36 Bromfield street, have recently purchased the office of George E. Todd & Co., 158 Federal street, and added several Campbell presses. All of their book presses are of this make. They have secured Mr. Appleby, formerly of the Rand-Avery Company's book composing room, for the foremanship. He is a good man, an excellent printer, and their confidence is not misplaced.

Mr. John Scherber has opened an office for lithographic printing, at 192 Summer street, and is putting in a steam lithographic press of the Campbell make.

Among the offices recently putting in new machinery are D. Lothrop & Co., who have a Colts' Armory combination printing and hot and cold embossing press; C. H. Symonds & Co., a Cranston pony; George E. Crosby & Co., a half medium Colts' Armory

press; Grosvenor & Richards, of porous plaster fame, Sangus, a pony press.

The Sparrell Print has removed from Arch street to 55 Franklin, where they have secured more commodious and consequently desirable quarters, and have added a new Colt's Armory press to their equipment. Messrs. Dennon & Tarbett did the moving.

The New England Fireside Company, formerly of Fort Hill Square, have removed to Mishawum, Woburn, where property has been purchased.

Mr. F. H. Gilson has removed his composing room from Fort Hill Square to a new building adjoining his pressroom and bindery, on Stanhope street.

Mr. Carroll (I am sorry I cannot give his initials as they have slipped from my mind), a very tasty compositor, and until recently employed in the composing room of Alfred Mudge & Son, has associated himself with Mr. Paul Connell, and together have purchased the *Daily News* job office in Lowell. Mr. Carroll has many friends here who think highly of him. Mr. Connell has filled the foremanship of the office for some time, and is not unknown here. Success be with them in their new undertaking.

The Campbell Press Company has a two-revolution press in the International Maritime Exhibit, running the illustrated maritime edition of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*. S.

## NEWSPAPERS IN MANCHESTER, N. H.

To the Editor :

MANCHESTER, N. H., November 20, 1889.

October 18, 1839, marked a new era in the history of Manchester, for on that date appeared the first newspaper in this part of New England (the *Amoskeag Representative*). It was published every Friday morning by John Caldwell, contained four pages 17 by 11 inches, and the price to persons out of the state was \$2.00, and to persons living in the state and receiving their papers by mail \$1.50. At that time Friday was the usual day of publication because papers sent that day by mail, by the carriers' stages and post riders, reached distant subscribers in time for Sunday's reading.

The idea of celebrating the above event originated with S. C. Gould, C. F. Livingston and one or two other "old timers" who are still among the followers of Faust and Gutenberg. The matter was talked up among the publishers and printers, a meeting held and committees appointed to arrange details, and on Saturday evening, November 16, a banquet was given at the Hotel Windsor, where a magnificent repast was served. After ample justice had been done the good things provided, the party adjourned to the parlors while the dining room was cleared, when they returned thereto and listened to a number of songs, recitations, etc., interspersed with which were remarks by the following gentlemen, who are now or have been connected with the newspaper profession in this city: Charles F. Livingston, who acted as chairman of the evening; Col. T. D. Curtis, agricultural editor of the *Mirror*; Frank H. Challis, editor of the *Daily Press*; Charles A. O'Connor, editor of the *New Hampshire Catholic*; Joseph Kidder, who stated that he at one time wrote the political editorials for the *Amoskeag Representative*; Henry A. Gage and Marshall P. Hall. The party numbered one hundred and twenty-five, and as each one passed into the dining hall an elegant souvenir of the occasion was handed him, which may be described as follows:

On the outside cover was a photogravure, representing the various newspapers published in this city. The work was so finely done that by the aid of a powerful microscope the print could be easily read. The following titled publications were represented in the group: the *Amoskeag Representative*, the pioneer newspaper of Manchester, the *Daily Mirror and American*, the *Mirror and Farmer*, the *Manchester Union*, the *Weekly Union*, the *Daily Press*, the *Weekly Budget*, the *Manchester Advertiser*, the *Saturday Telegram*, the *Sunday Sun*, the *New Hampshire Catholic*, the *Courier du New Hampshire*, *L'Avenir Canadien*, the *Germania*, and *Notes*



and *Queries*. On the first of the interior pages, on a tinted background, was the inscription: "'The art preservative of arts.' Fiftieth anniversary of printing in Manchester, commemorated by the publishers, editors and printers, on Saturday, November 16, 1889, at the Windsor." On the next page was the menu, likewise on a tinted page. The literary programme followed, and then there was a page devoted to lists of committees, as follows:

General committee: Charles F. Livingston, chairman; John B. Clarke, Joseph C. Moore, Frank H. Challis, William M. Kendall, Charles A. O'Connor, William E. Moore, Thomas H. Tuson, Charles L. Fitzpatrick, John E. Greer, Arthur S. Campbell, George W. Browne, J. Oscar Burbank, F. R. Dufresne, A. W. Spanhoft, Wallace G. Stone, clerk; sub-committees, on banquet: Frank H. Challis, J. Arthur Williams; on invitations: William C. Clarke, Charles F. Livingston, William E. Moore; on printing: Edward P. Morrill, O. D. Kimball, Benjamin Chamberlin; on entertainment: Arthur E. Clarke, J. O. Burbank, C. Howard Kimball, Edward H. Murphy, Albert G. Conant, William C. Kimball, Henry A. Gage; on souvenir: Fred T. Irwin, Joseph Kidder, Allan C. Clough.

The souvenirs and all the other printing for the occasion were given by Col. John B. Clarke, proprietor of the *Mirror*, at whose establishment the printing was done.

An unfortunate and the only unpleasant feature of the affair was the fact that a dozen or so of the employes of the *Union* office, who felt themselves too "high-toned" to associate with ordinary members of the craft, took occasion to deliberately insult the one hundred and twenty-five ladies and gentlemen of the craft and their guests in a way that no gentleman would countenance, and which no worthy member of the craft would willingly engage in. The promoters of the celebration, desiring that it should be an affair in which all printers could take part, purposely made the banquet plain and inexpensive, but these bloods were too high-toned to indulge in simple fare with common people, so they had a separate table supplied with a more elaborate bill of fare, including roast coon, partridge, and it is not known what other delicacies, and washed down with champagne, sherry, etc., after which they insisted on disturbing the carrying out of the regular programme by ill-timed songs, uproarious laughter, smoking, etc.

F. T. I.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

To the Editor:

BALTIMORE, December 3, 1889.

The last month of the year should not be associated with what the poets are pleased to call the melancholy days, for December is a healthy, robust fellow, and means business right along up to the Christmas-tide. Down in this section the present month means a harvest for the storekeeper and the book and periodical dealer, while newspaper people and printers generally are made glad by the large addition which is added to the advertising columns of the paper about this time of year.

It has been truly said that the present era is one of organization. If oyster shuckers and lumber shovers organize for mutual protection, why shouldn't those people who give the best efforts of their brains for a wage consideration come together and form a union? It would seem that the Baltimore stenographers have considered a question of the kind, and with practical results, for they have met and appointed a committee to formulate by-laws for an association.

Whether it were wise at this time for all pressmen's local unions to come together into one consolidated organization, is a question which a large majority of the members of the pressmen's union of this city is prepared to take the negative side. I say this on the authority of one of its prominent officers. When asked why his union opposed a withdrawal from the International Typographical Union, his reply was that the pressmen were not strong enough to stand alone, independently of that organization.

An effort is now being made by a committee appointed by the Federation of Labor to secure employment for union pressmen in two of our daily newspaper offices. It is no unusual thing to find

non-union pressmen employed in printing offices here where all the compositors are union men. And then again, unlike the typos, union and non-union pressmen work together.

"Printers need not get scared," said a well-known Baltimore typefounder yesterday, when your correspondent asked a few questions in regard to the proposed combine of the typemen throughout the country. "We will not put up prices," said he, "beyond a fair return on investments." Continuing, he said, "we typefounders have got to do something, for the present cut rates, brought about by reckless competition, simply mean disaster all along the line. I am led to believe that employing printers favor a combination on our part; and for this reason, namely, that they want to see their plant represent something as a value. As it is now, with prices anywhere, no one can even approximate what the proprietor of a printing establishment is worth, if his office is to represent anything."

Mr. E. P. Suter, representing the John Ryan Company, of Baltimore, is one of the committee appointed to suggest a plan for the formation of the Typefounders' National Association. Upon being interviewed, Mr. Suter said that since May last there had been a terrible cutting in prices all over the country, and that new type could be bought for less than the cost of manufacture, and that typefounders everywhere were losing money upon nearly every sale they made, and had to do so to keep their customers.

Griffin, Curley & Co., printers, of Baltimore, have been highly complimented by competent authority here for the general excellence of workmanship and artistic design displayed in the handsome souvenirs which that firm executed as commemorative of the seventeenth anniversary of the American Gaslight Association, held recently in this city.

While compliments and testimonials are going round, mention should be made of the fact that the publication agency of the Johns Hopkins University has received a medal from the Paris Exposition for the typographical excellence of the journals and books submitted, the credit of which is chiefly due to Messrs. John Murphy & Son and to I. Friedenwold & Co., well known printing firms of Baltimore.

Some of our storekeepers adopt the circular method of advertising their wares, sending the printed matter through the mails. A Baltimore merchant has just gained some experience in this line. He obtained estimates from two different printing firms. One of these agreed to furnish him fifty thousand circulars for \$90, while the other agreed to do the work for \$74. The contract was awarded the lower bidder. When the time came for mailing, it was found that the count was three thousand short, and that nearly one-half of the circulars had been printed on inferior paper. This would look as if there was deliberate intention to come out ahead on too low an estimate. If the merchant had not had his fifty thousand envelopes addressed before the circulars were received, he might not have discovered the shortage. He had paid the printer in advance, and not wishing to engage in litigation, let the matter drop.

The cry would seem to come from all quarters of Christendom that tourists should stay away from about everywhere; that subs outnumber regulars ten to one—in a word, that there is an over-supply of printers at all points of the compass. I would like to send out a cheering word from this end of the line to the peripatetic knights of the stick and rule, but a strict regard for the ethics of accuracy forbid my indulging in that class of literature known as the romantic.

The *American* issues regularly now a twelve-page Sunday sheet, and advertisers with big display cuts patronize its columns liberally enough, but a considerable falling off is observable on the other days of the week. The battered condition of the main body of the type used on this paper would suggest either a new dress or a more liberal distribution in the direction of the hell-box.

The latest rumor hereabouts is that Nichols, Killam & Maffit will, in a few days, to use the language of a prominent local compositor, take about fifteen of the boys off the corner. The firm mentioned above has secured the contract to get out the Baltimore City Directory for 1890, a two months' job for at least



fifteen compositors. It is also expected that some of the state work, to be ordered by the legislature at Annapolis, will be done in Baltimore this winter. The fact that congress has convened gives out an additional prospect for work to non-employed newspaper compositors in this latitude, as the congressional reports command prompt and pretty full composition at the hands of the morning dailies.

It appears as altogether unaccountable to many people that Baltimore, with 500,000 population, will not support more than one afternoon paper. I say *will not* advisedly, for experiments of the kind have been made repeatedly, only to meet with utter failure. The most plausible reason given for this anomaly is prejudice. It would seem, indeed, that the denizens of the Monumental City don't want the news of the day's doings until the day after. They don't want the edge of their appetite for the morning paper taken off. They have been so long accustomed to morning journals only, that an evening paper appears to them as something of an intruder, and consequently are shy of it. Of course, reference is made here to the masses generally, for the *Evening News*, while not plodding along the cool, sequestered vale exactly, has for nearly a couple of decades kept the even tenor of its way.

Mr. Thomas D. Sultz, one of the veteran compositors of the *Sun*, celebrated his golden wedding last week. When he reached the *Sun* office in the morning, he was immediately surrounded by his brother typos, who, in addition to congratulations, presented him with a set of silver teaspoons, a silver soup ladle and a carving set. Mr. John Reilly made the presentation speech. Mr. Sultz is a Baltimorean, and is now in his 73d year. He has been married fifty years, and has three sons, one of whom, Harry C., is on the editorial staff of the *Philadelphia Press*; John, another son, is a compositor on the *Sun*; his oldest son, W. W. H. Sultz, who for twenty years was in the postoffice, is now with the Atlantic Coast Line.

The entire time of the regular monthly meeting of Baltimore Typographical Union on Saturday last was taken up in discussing the new constitution now being formulated.

As the holidays approach, some little briskness is observable in the job offices.

Referring to the "joyous season," I would here express my sincere desire that all connected with THE INLAND PRINTER, and its thousands of subscribers as well, may enjoy a merry, merry Christmas.

FIDELITIES.

#### A WORD ABOUT OUTSIDE ADVERTISERS.

To the Editor: ESSEX CENTRE, November 15, 1889.

The item in your Brockville correspondence last month in reference to the practice of publishers giving up a large share of their space to outside advertisers at reduced rates, is one that will admit of considerable discussion, especially that part referring to "patent medicine men." I know without doubt that some of our best journals have taken this class of advertising at figures which, if offered by a local advertiser for the same amount of space, would be flatly refused. This is not only unjust to the home man, but is also encouraging a class of advertisements which, though legitimate enough, are usually an "eyesore" wherever seen.

The "medicine man" sends in his electro mounted on wood and insists on "top of column, next to reading matter." He is not satisfied with reduced rates, but must have special position also. His little reading notices, too, he must have inserted at same special rate that he pays for electro. These notices are inserted in the reading columns for \$60 or \$70 per column per year. If a local man wants a notice in the same position he pays about 8 cents per line, which for a 20-inch column would be \$16 per week. Where is there any consistency in this way of conducting business? And yet there are very few newspapers in Ontario that do not practice it to a greater or less extent. These medicine men usually expect a reduction of 25 per cent off regular rates, and frequently much more. Are not newspaper men to blame for the existence of this state of affairs? for there are many of them who will take this class of advertising at any figure

the agent may offer. Occasionally, we find a publisher who will not come down from his regular rates; then the agent produces his little note-book containing memoranda of what he is paying some dozen or two other papers, and if he fails to secure his victim with these he sometimes departs in disgust, but more frequently accepts the terms offered at first.

A short time since a reputable advertising agency in New York sent a proposition to this office (the *Liberal*), offering \$12 for the insertion one year of a 6-inch patent medicine electro in its columns. It was promptly informed that \$36 was the regular rate, and that it could not be inserted for less. After the lapse of a few days a reply was received from New York accepting the terms. Now, why did this agent make such a ridiculous offer? He knew our circulation and rates for advertising. Was it not in consequence of similar offers having been accepted by other papers, whose proprietors had not backbone enough to say "No," to what they knew was an injustice to themselves and their local advertisers?

There are circumstances under which I believe it is right to solicit outside commercial advertising. For instance, in a small town a certain tradesman or manufacturer refuses to advertise because he is well established and has a monopoly in his particular line. (And, by the way, this is the class of individuals who use a dauby rubber stamp on their envelopes and note headings.) Then, if an outside man, who is in the same line of business, can be induced to place his advertisement with me at *regular rates*, I would take it, and through it very often secure the man who did not see the necessity of advertising until he felt his trade slipping from him. But where a paper is well supported by the local merchant, manufacturer and tradesman, I do not consider it justice to them for the newspaper man to try and scatter their trade by offering special inducements to parties in surrounding towns to advertise with him. If we are to discriminate, let it be in favor of the home man every time. I know of publishers who take outside advertising at extremely low rates, in order to spur the home man to greater efforts, while at the same time their papers are filled to overflowing with advertisements, thus encroaching on the space that should be occupied by local and other news, a respectable amount of which belongs to the advertiser just as much as the space he contracts for. However, some people act as if they wanted the earth.

W. H. H.

#### PHILADELPHIA'S PRINTING POSITION PROSPEROUS.

To the Editor:

PHILADELPHIA, December 6, 1889.

The leading printing supply houses report an excellent and fairly satisfactory condition of trade. Interviews with traveling men, representing paper mills and jobbing houses, elicit the fact that business is unusually good, but the margin of profit is slight. Paper-making works are running on full time. The mills in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland are all doing well. Some mill owners in Delaware and Maryland are negotiating with contractors to improve and enlarge the works at no distant period. At Manayunk, Valley Forge, Spring City and adjacent places, where quite a paper manufacturing interest centers, production is very active, and the winter outlook is said to be favorable and encouraging. The pulp industry is prosperous, and the manufacturers have large orders on hand to deliver in the future. The making of printed paper bags has reached vast proportions, and the industry is destined to become a colossal one in Pennsylvania. One establishment now consumes two carloads of paper daily in manufacturing these goods.

About a year ago an unsuccessful effort was made by the members of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2, to have the morning newspaper rates increased. Recently, in pursuance of a movement upon the part of the union to have the rate of typesetting advanced from 40 to 45 cents per 1,000 ems, a letter has been addressed by a committee of the union to President Clayton McMichael, of the Philadelphia Typothetae, asking for a conference. The request of the compositors applies to nearly all of the newspaper establishments here, except the *Public Ledger* composing room, where the schedule allows 45 cents per 1,000, or



5 cents per 1,000 more than is given by the union. The members of No. 2 hope that arrangements will be made so that the increased rate will go into effect by January, 1890. It is apprehended, however, that the typothetæ will refuse to make any advance in the present rate of compensation.

Samuel Lees, John Lucas, J. Henry Williams, J. J. Milne and George Butler have formed a company under the name and title of the British-American Publishing Company, the character and object of which is to publish the *British-American* newspaper and the transaction of a general printing and publishing business. The company is incorporated under the Pennsylvania state laws, and has a paid up capital of \$100,000.

The new hall of the United German Trades, Nos. 441 and 443 North Fifth street, this city, has been opened. Three rooms of the building have been set aside for meeting rooms, one for a reading room, another for a ladies' parlor and another for a library. The bakers and textile workers who belong to the United Trades, have headquarters of their own, so that the organizations participating in the use of the hall will be the German printers, pressmen, lithographers, bookbinders and other workers connected with printing, engraving, newspaper and lithographic interests. The building is to be used not only as a meeting place and club house, but also as a place where the German workmen can have an address on general topics every Sunday afternoon.

The Philadelphia *New Freie Presse*, the interesting German-American newspaper, will in future select from day to day translations from the editorials of the leading German papers of all shades of political belief, in order to acquaint their English-speaking readers with the very latest expressions of European thought. This new departure is a valuable one and should add greatly to the circulation and popularity of the paper.

The *Inquirer*, one of the oldest papers in the country, has commenced the publication of a Sunday edition, the first issue appearing Sunday, December 1. This innovation has necessitated the erection of three new frames in the *Inquirer* composing room, and six more deserving printers have been given permanent work. Under the present management, the *Inquirer* has been very successful.

The *Jester*, a humorous and satirical illustrated weekly newspaper, has made its bow to Philadelphia. Gems from the pencils of such clever artists as F. M. Howarth, "Chip" and DeGrimes, adorn the pages. Besides quips and jests that rank with the best publications of comic periodicals, considerable space is devoted to satirical hits. The *Jester* says he has come to fill a long-felt want, and if his future appearance continues to be as bright and shrewd as his advent, there is every reason to suppose that he will grow gray in the service of fun-making.

Philadelphia and Pennsylvania printers are greatly pleased with the progress of the Childs-Drexel Fund. The report presented to President E. T. Plank, of the International Typographical Union, by Jacob Glass (President of Philadelphia Typographical Union, No. 2), Walter Faries and M. J. Kenna, the committee selected to audit the accounts of James J. Dailey, treasurer of the Childs-Drexel Fund, for the six months ending November 1, 1889, has been published. The statement was first printed in the *Typographical Journal*, the organ of the International Typographical Union. The report shows that the accounts were true and correct, and that the total fund aggregated on the date mentioned, \$23,896.28. Since that time the fund has been increased by contributions reaching to over two hundred dollars. The sum originally donated to the union by Messrs. Childs and Drexel jointly was \$10,000. The increase is the result of contributions by members of typographical unions throughout the country.

In response to a call by circular, representatives of the writing force of every daily newspaper in Pittsburgh met on Sunday, December 1, for the purpose of organizing a guild for the material benefit of the craft. The guild is to have a competent committee which shall pass upon every application for admission to it, the fitness of the application to be determined by a written test principally. The guild will say to the newspaper proprietors of the city, "We cannot allow you to hire anyone not a member of our

guild." In the event of the refusal of the proprietors to accede to the demand, strike is the last resort. The newspaper writers already have positive assurance of the moral support of the typographical and pressmen's unions.

Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York *World*, has presented Henry A. Rowan, superintendent of machinery in the *Ledger* establishment, with a magnificent bronze figure of Gutenberg, a testimonial of appreciation of service rendered last summer during the pressmen's strike. Accompanying the gift was a letter conveying thanks.

Much comment has been occasioned by the announcement that the representatives of the United States Typefounders' Association contemplate the formation of a trade's combination. There are those who claim that a type manufacturers' trust is to be organized. The circular that has been issued for the holding of the meeting here this month, to take action upon the matter, is signed by Andrew Little, chairman, of Farmer, Little & Co., New York; William MacKellar, of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia; Mr. Finney, of the Dickinson Typefoundry, Boston; James A. St. John, of St. Louis; John Marder, of Marder, Luse & Co., Chicago; Mr. Snider, of the John Ryan Foundry, of Baltimore, and Mr. Smith, of Cincinnati. The committee has been instructed to make a report, and the scheme, it is said, will be successfully perfected within a short time.

Thomas MacKellar, of the old-established and favorably known firm of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, and president of the Typefounders' Association of the United States, has been interviewed about the matter, and, in answer to the questions propounded, said, "There are thirty foundries in the United States, and a number of them are selling below cost to catch trade. This is ruining the business. Since the war very moderate profits are being realized, and much jealousy exists in the trade. Some firms are losing money. A movement to start a type trust originated in Chicago, and spread through some of the western cities. The small foundries are anxious for it, as they would soon then be taken under the wing of the trust. I am emphatically opposed to it. I appointed a committee of seven at the last meeting of the association, made up of four western and three eastern men, to formulate some plan whereby the existing evil may be remedied. This committee will meet shortly, after which a meeting of the association will take place in New York. I am positive no trust will be formed. What the outcome of the meeting will be I cannot say. Our house is the oldest in the United States and we will not favor the formation of a trust nor will some of the other typefounders."

The general sentiment among printers about the typefounders' movement is that something should be done to prevent various troubles that at present exist. The chief complaint is that many of the small foundries are placing in the market much inferior type, and any plan that could be devised to remedy this particular evil would be hailed with delight. The action of the type makers is anxiously awaited by all parties directly or indirectly interested.

ARGUS.

#### NEW ZEALAND LETTER.

To the Editor:

WELLINGTON, October 29, 1889.

Matters in the art typographic have been going along very quietly during the interval since I last wrote you. In nature calm succeeds storm, and so the case has been with the printers in this city. Last month our unionists were all alive, being filled with the desire to work a reform, and having taken the preliminaries to such a desirable state (full particulars of which I gave you in my last) they have since taken a rest—very much like the compositor who has been on a heavy "slog"; with the intention of getting up a big string, he sits on his stool and throws in a handful of "dis." We have turned our attention away from those things which immediately concern our craft and have been indulging in a trades union dinner. The occasion was the first anniversary of our Federated Trades' Council, which council was formed through the efforts of a boy-labor committee which had been appointed by the Wellington Typographical Association to inquire into and suggest some



means of counteracting or abating the boy, girl, and cheap labor which was rapidly growing up among us, and which threatened to become too strong to be successfully grappled with if not met in some such manner as to prevent its growth. The committee interviewed all the masters of this city and held communications with all the societies in Australasia, and after being in existence for several months the committee came to the conclusion that the best means of attaining the objects sought after was through a combination of all trades. A meeting of delegates from trades unions was held, and it was resolved that a trades' council be formed, and it was formed. The council at its first meeting comprised six societies, with a total strength of 1,000 members. A leading typo, Mr. W. P. Fisher, a brother of George Fisher, M.H.R. (ex-Minister of Education), who was a typo also, was chosen as the council's first president. During its first year this body devoted itself to organizing tradesmen into unions, and by its efforts in this way four trades unions were brought into existence. You must remember that I am writing of a city which has a population of only 30,000 inhabitants. A short time ago a little difficulty arose between our typographical society and the government printer, which the printers referred to their Trades' Council. The councillors in a body waited upon the head of the printing office, the colonial secretary, and pointed out to him that the government printer was not working under a fair system, and pointed out parallels from the other colonies. One of the sources of trouble was the apprentice question. The result of the efforts of the council was an order from the colonial secretary to the government printer to the effect that the printing office was to be conducted under the rules of the New Zealand Typographical Association. This order caused the compositors of Wellington to rejoice exceedingly, and they consider that they have already been amply rewarded for their efforts in forming the council. Another great benefit for printers has been in preparation, under the council's supervision, for some time past; that is, a list of "fair" employers in the city, which list is to be extensively advertised, and all unionists will be called upon to support those employers only whose names appear on the "little list."

The dinner to which I have referred above was held October 19, and was very successful. Politics were debarred, the theme of the evening being "Trades Union Sentiments from Trades Unionists." Mr. Fisher (who has been re-elected president for the second year) was to have taken the chair, but two days before the event came off he was called to Dunedin to take part in a laborers' conference, and the vice-president, Mr. T. L. Mills, was called upon to take the chair. After the inner man had been satisfied with the good things provided, the toast list was commenced with the English loyal toast: "The Queen and Royal Family." "Trades Unionism in New Zealand," was replied to by the secretary of the council, Mr. Robert Seymour, a delegate of the Seamen's Union, the most powerful society, both as to numbers and finances, in our colonies. During his speech Mr. Seymour compared the status of seamen of today with their status ten years ago. Then the mariner was bound to turn out at all hours and work in port and out of port, week days, Sundays and holidays. Now, Sunday was observed as a day of rest, vessels were not worked in port on that day, holidays were given or paid for when the vessel was in port, and the regular hours for working are eight hours per day. All these concessions had only been granted after a series of hard struggles, and in their late struggle with the Northern Shipping Company, which lasted considerably over twelve months, they expended £16,000 (\$80,000). This trouble was over an attempt made by the company to cut down wages and employing non-unionists to work alongside of unionists. Unionists from all the Australasian colonies assisted with their money, which is the most powerful ally in a struggle of this kind, and eventually the company gave in to the unionists, after having been reduced to the verge of bankruptcy. "Our Trades' Council," proposed by Mr. Graham, president of the Tailors' Society, was the toast of the evening, the response being allotted to the chairman. Mr. Mills made a lengthy speech, in which he reviewed the work of the council during

its first year, and calling attention to the fact that the face of no politician was to be seen at the board, which was typical of the first year. Politics had been debarred from its deliberations, the chief aim being organization; but the council, in mapping out its future course of action, had determined to use the power of politics as much as possible, both during the coming general elections and during the next sitting of parliament. A parliamentary committee had been appointed among members, and it is that committee's aim and object to get an eight hours' statute placed upon the colony's law book. Eight hours per day was the custom among our work people, but, following the example of New South Wales and Victoria, the council was anxious that the custom should be legalized. Then the day upon which such a measure became law should be set apart every year as an eight-hour day, when labor should hold a carnival, as was the custom in Sydney and Melbourne. The speaker then took his hearers further afield and showed them how trades' councils were pushing along the principle of unionism in other lands. The recent Labor Congress which was held in Paris was touched upon, and in connection therewith the names of Cipriani (of Italy) and John Burns were mentioned. The latter name was the cause of great applause, as the speaker referred to the manner in which he (Mr. Burns) managed the London strike. After reviewing recent reforms brought about by combinations of workmen in Germany, Belgium and Holland, Mr. Mills drew attention to the position of affairs in America, where unionists were girding up their loins for a great eight-hours struggle. It came to those present as a surprise that May 1, 1890, there was to be a gigantic strike among all trades for a shortening of the hours of labor and that the hours demanded were to be eight. The speaker pointed out to them that New Zealanders possessed as a birthright the privilege for which our brethren in the older countries had to fight tooth and nail for, therefore it behooved us to guard zealously that privilege, and not allow the least encroachment upon the right and equity of eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation, eight hours for rest. During many parts of his speech, and especially in his references to the coming struggle in America, Mr. Mills was loudly applauded, and when he concluded it was the signal for a hearty round of applause.

Other speakers touched upon the passing of an eight hour act and the advisability of the setting apart of a labor day anniversary. Mr. W. P. McGirr, president of the Wellington Typographical Association, in responding to a toast to that body, remarked that he was proud to sit at the board as a representative (together with the chairman) of a printers' society, and it had given him great pleasure to hear the kind compliments paid by speakers in their references to his society having been a great means toward forming the council. He suggested to the council that it take into future consideration the establishing of a trades' hall and the appointing of an organizer, whose duty it would be to go round addressing workmen upon the benefits to be derived from unionism, so that all workmen might be banded together, and that there might be a central trades' council for the whole colony.

The last toast on the list was "The *Evening Post*, the only union paper in Wellington." The gentleman who proposed the toast informed those present that it was usual at public dinners to generalize this toast, but the council thought that it could pay no higher compliment than the naming specially of a paper which paid liberal wages, employed a large staff on short hours, and consistently advocated the claims of labor in her struggle against capital. Mr. Alfred King, sub-editor of the *Post*, in responding, thanked the assembly for the honor they had done his paper. He had been greatly impressed with the capital speeches upon the subject of trade unionists, and he felt convinced that if unionists in New Zealand urged their claims upon the lines expressed and advocated that evening, then unionism would prosper, and if ever any trouble arose the public sympathy would go with them, and if public sympathy was with them, the newspapers would be on their side also. A very enjoyable evening was brought to a close at 11:15.

In my next letter I hope to deal with the eight hours' and early closing movement in New Zealand and Australia. T. MILLS.



Marder, Luse & Co., Type Founders, Chicago.

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF  
INTERCHANGEABLE TYPE BODIES

CAXTON OLD STYLE.



10A, 2Ca,

Great Primer (18 Point).

\$3.65

POINTS ARE NOT OF EQUAL

Antiquity with Printing, Though not long After  
138 Its Invention 456

8A, 16a,

Double Pica (24 Point).

\$4.90

THE NECESSITY OF

25 Introducing Stops or Pauses in 36

6A, 12a,

Double English (28 Point).

\$5.15

34 SENTENCES 56

Brought Forward the Colon

5A, 10a,

Double Great Primer (36 Point).

\$8.70

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We, HUMDRUM & CO., are just  
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Store walls Whitewashed in  
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clear of Loafers and no  
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**POLITE SALESMEN**

are ready to fawn  
around and deftly  
clutch your money



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ready for buyers  
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**HOLIDAY PRESENTS****Santa Claus Arrived****Unloading at our Door**

7 A, 10 a.

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\$4.05

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6 A, 8 a.

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**BUSINESS****Conducted****Honorably**

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15 A, 22 a. \$3.00  
STERLING  
Quality will  
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4 A, 6 a.

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*Hard Script.*

PATENT APPLIED FOR.



*Mr. and Mrs. Rochester*  
*request your presence*  
*at the marriage of their daughter*  
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*to*  
*Vincent Favin Montague,*  
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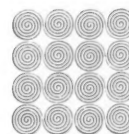


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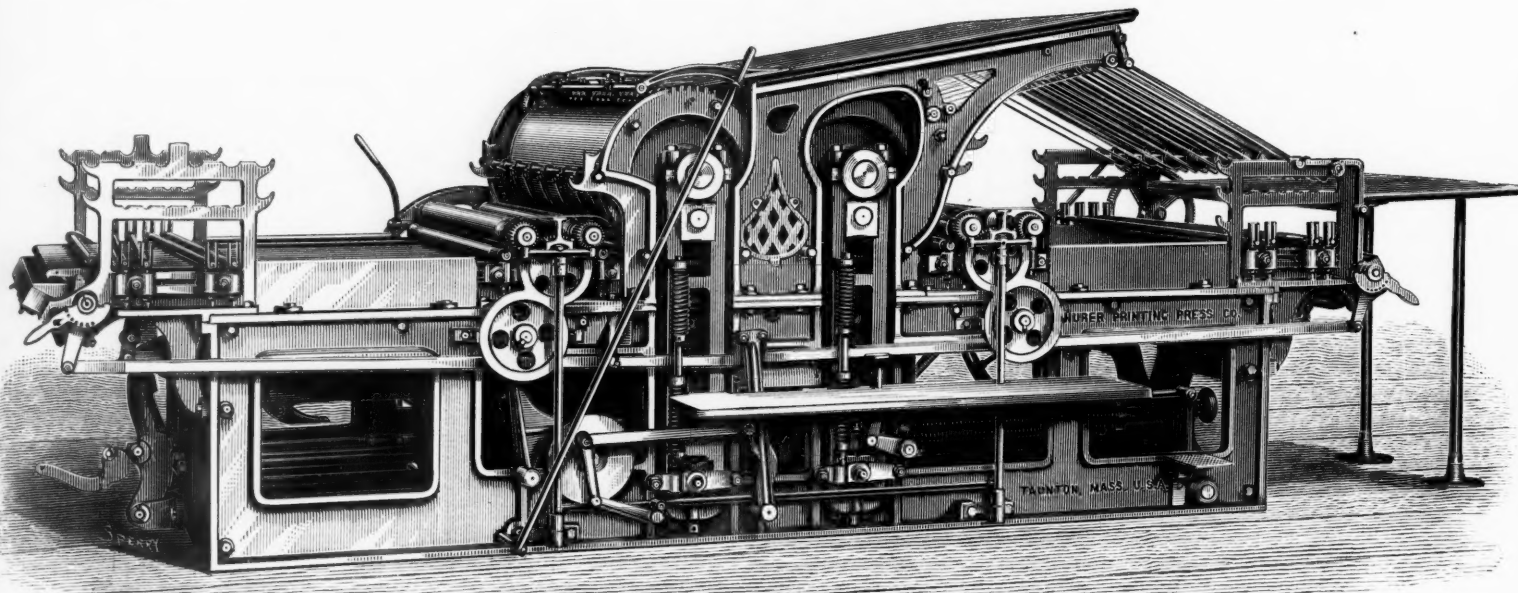
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# THE HUBER SHEET PERFECTING PRESS



•• Double Rolling each Form • Six Tracks • Air Springs • Back Delivery. ••

The Impression is taken over a six-track bed, which is supported every ten to twelve inches across the press. We guarantee the impression sharp and rigid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The Impression can be tripped at the moment grippers close or before.

The Register is perfect at all speeds of the press.

The Distribution is uniform from head to tail of sheet; each form is charged with fresh ink both ways.

The Air Springs are applied vertically, the piston-head does not come out of the cylinder, no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while press is in motion at all speeds.

The simplicity, accuracy and durability of the bed movement is unequaled by any other machine. The double rack teeth are made of steel, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The sheets are delivered in the back by positive motion.

The Fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice.

No complicated movements to get out of order.

This press is especially designed for the use of book printers and publishers of weekly and monthly papers, pamphlet and almanac work.

It is constructed upon the two-revolution principle and has four rollers for each form; aside from it having two impression cylinders, it is substantially the duplicate in construction of our Two-Revolution Book Press.

The sheet is fed in the usual manner from the feed board on to the first impression cylinder, and passing between the bed receives an impression from the first form; it is then taken by the grippers of the second cylinder, and around between the bed again, where it receives an impression from the second form, thus printing both sides at one feeding.

Any off-set deposited from the first printed side, on the second cylinder, is at once removed by our Patented Off-set Device, and ordinary work can be run from ten to twenty hours without change of tympan sheet.

Either or both cylinders can be tripped at the will of the feeder, before or at the time grippers close, and at all speeds.

The speed in sheets per hour is practically the same as single presses of same size, and, as it prints both sides of the sheet in perfect register, the result is equivalent to the product of two presses.

We believe that printers and publishers will appreciate this press to its full value, filling as it does a long felt want, of a press capable of large or small sheets, and after one operation delivering it upon the fly-board finished.

SIZES:—	NO.	ROLLERS.	BED SIZES.	MATTER.	SPEED.	We furnish with press, counter-shaft, hangers, cone pulleys, driving pulleys, two sets of roller stocks, wrenches, boxing and shipping, at Taunton, Mass.
	1	4	44 x 60	40½ x 56	600 to 1,000	
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We have fourteen Perfecting Presses running in the above houses.

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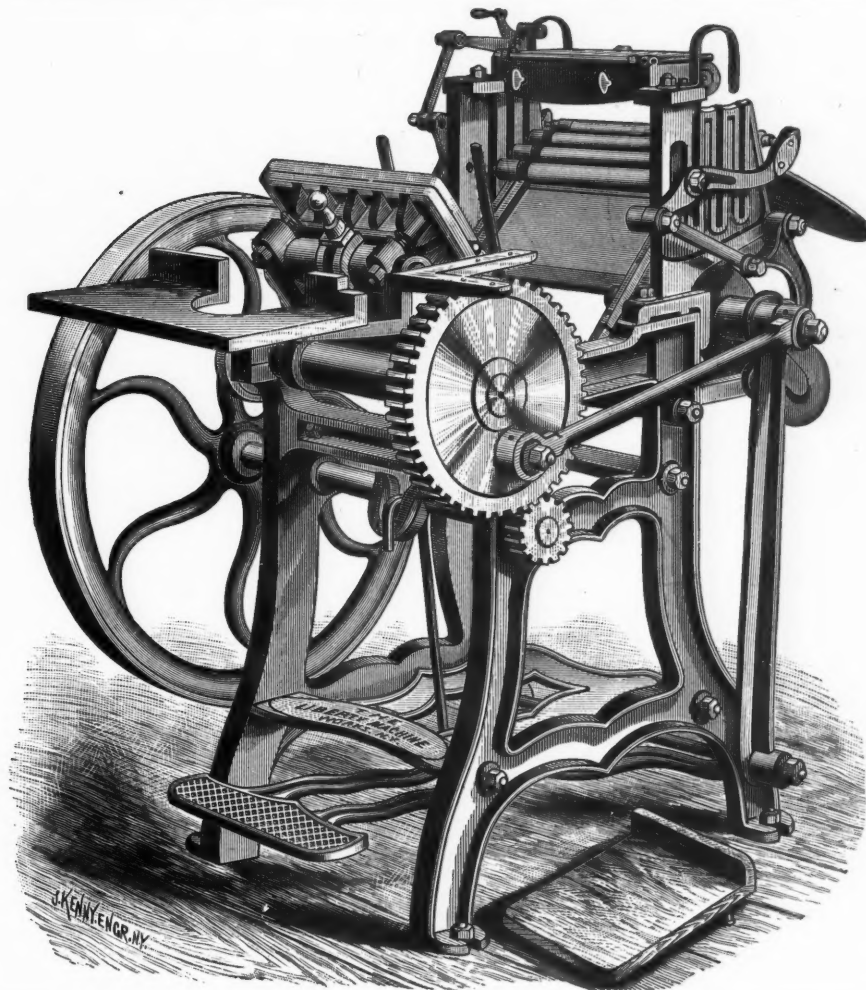
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3 a	11 x 17 "	12 x 18 "	350 00	25 00	5 00	9 00
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With each press go three regular chases, two sets of roller stocks, one roller mold,  
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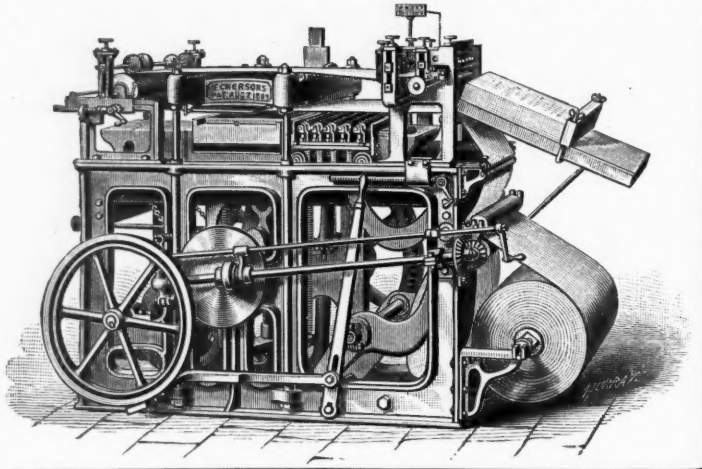
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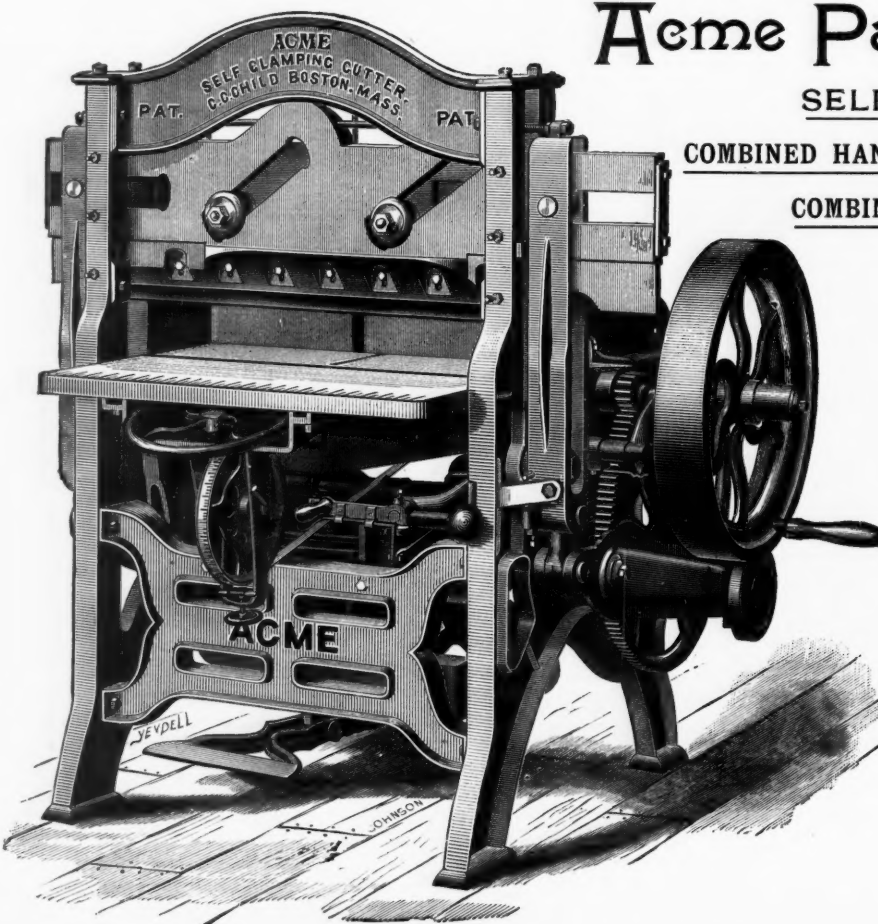
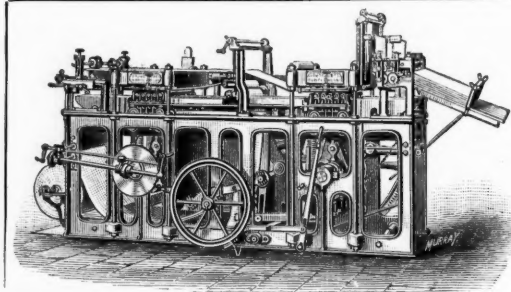
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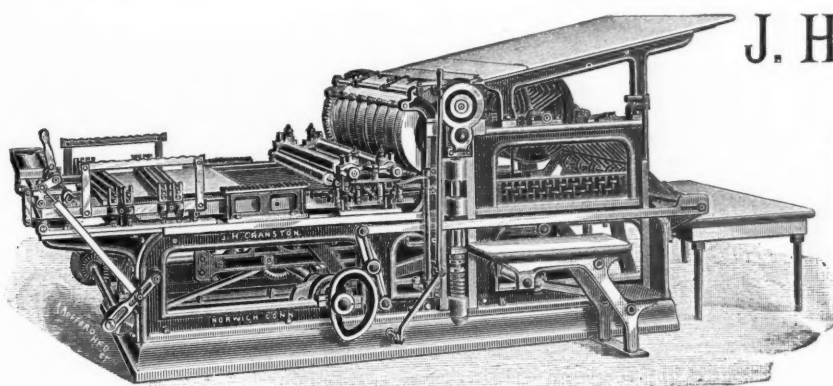
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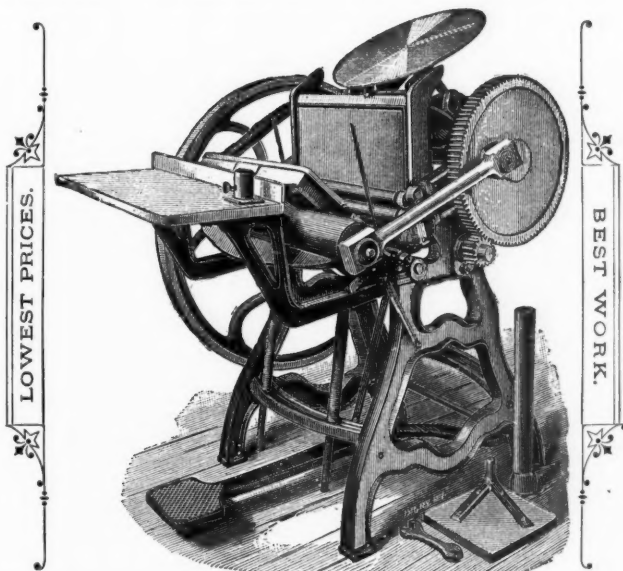
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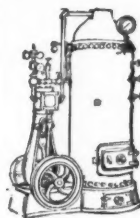
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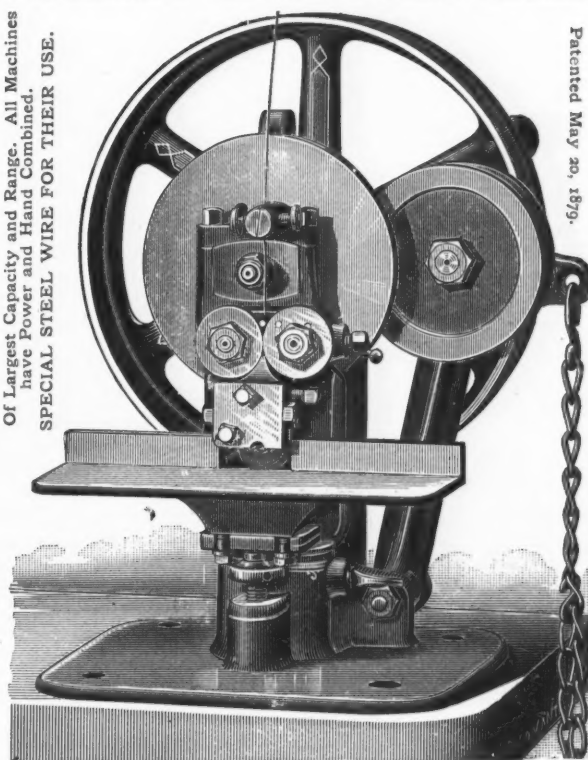
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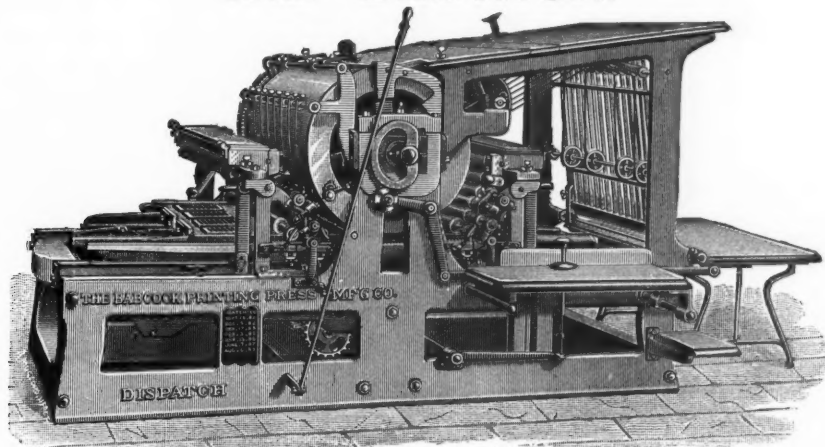


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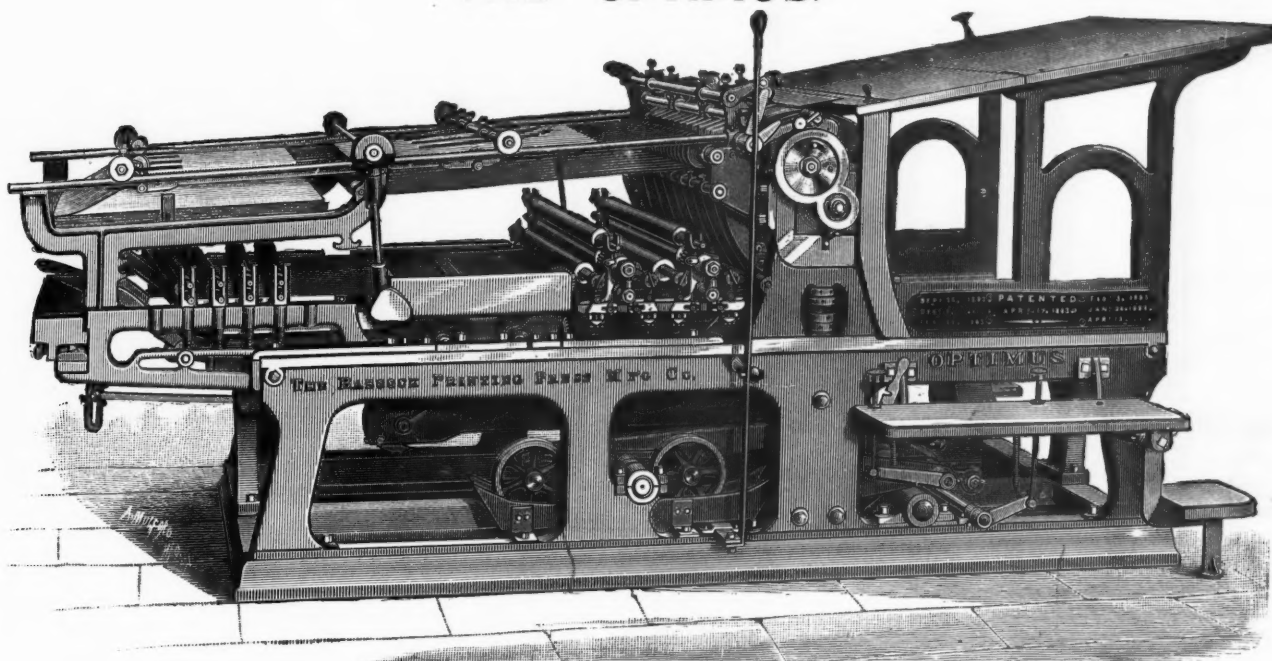
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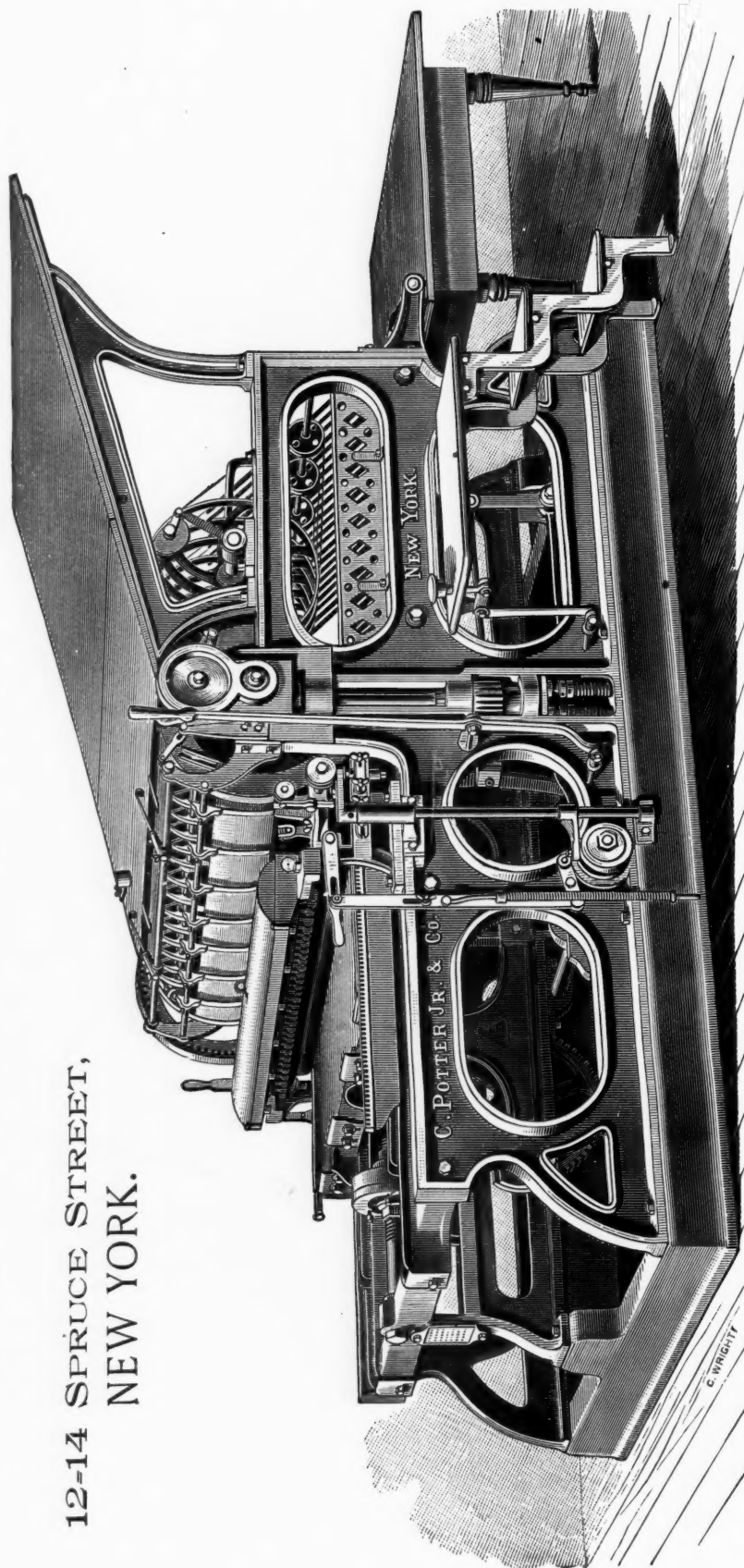
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Ruling Machines,

Paging and Numbering Machines,

Round Corner Cutters,

Gauge Table Shears,

Grinding Machines,

Job Backers,

Gilding Presses,

Iron Standing Press,

Brass-Bound Boards,

Finishing Presses,

Sawing Machines, etc., etc.

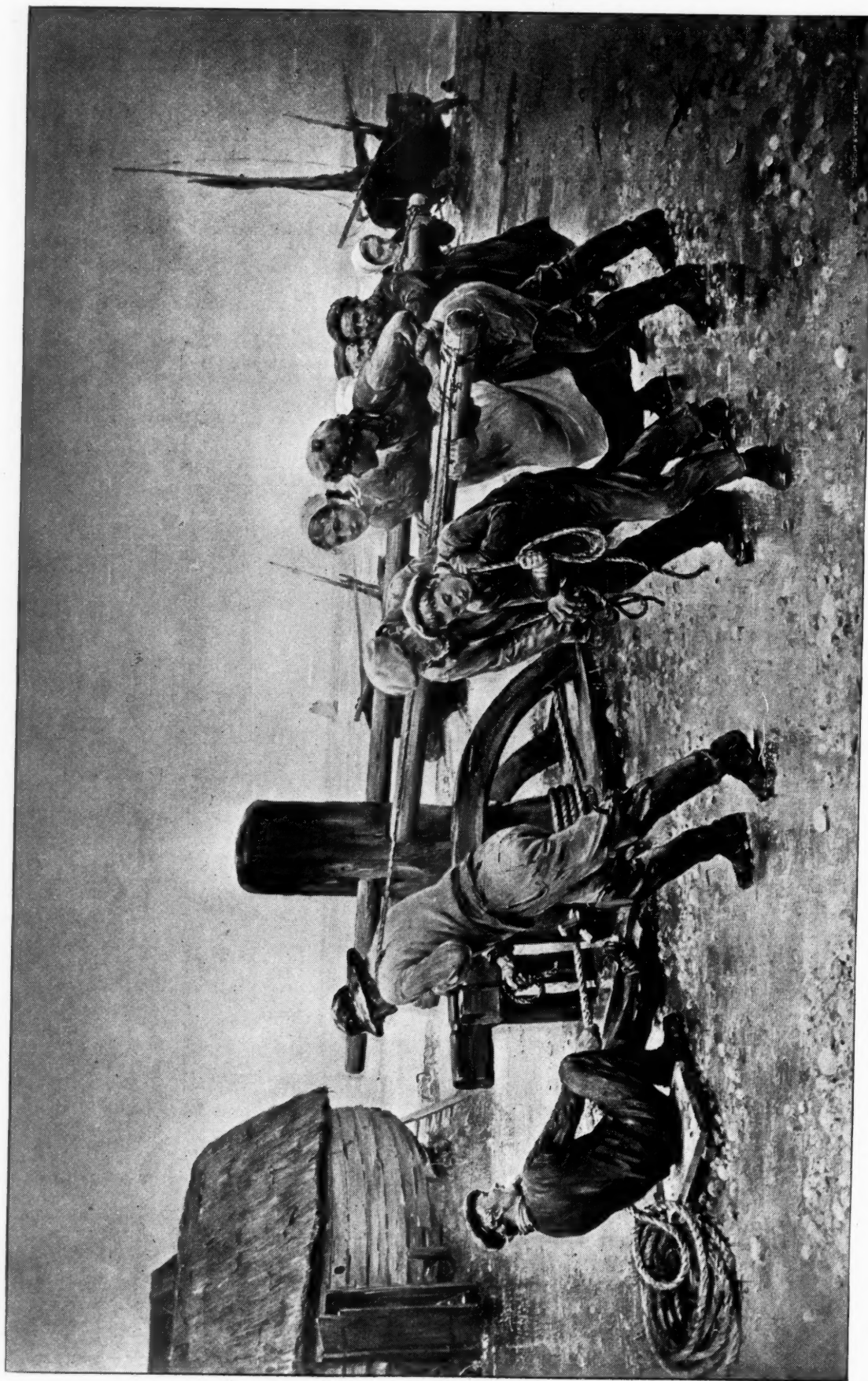
## MONTAGUE & FULLER,

General Agents United States and Canada,

166 William Street and  
41 Beekman Street, . . } New York.

345 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO.





BEACHING THE BOATS.

Specimen of Ives' Process Engraving, by CROSSCUP & WEST ENGRAVING COMPANY, 907 Filbert street, Philadelphia.



Solely Contributed to THE INLAND PRINTER.

# THE WORLD OF TYPOGRAPHY AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE-INTERNATIONALE, PARIS.

NO. IV.—BY WALTER LODIA.

LARGEST of any group exhibit in the Palais des Machines, pertains to the solidly established house of Alauzet, now conducted by the Widow Alauzet and a Mons. Tiquet. First machine meeting the eye is a litho brevet of Marcilly, elder; then a typo (cylinder) of extra width with correspondingly large table; next, another litho, smaller than previous, yet carrying a far bigger stone, due to increased bed capacity; fourth, a two-color letterpress; fifth, a phototype machine, with improved feeds and guides; sixth, their largest cylinder job printing press, with nothing new about it; seventh, one of the small rotary perfecting presses for which the house is celebrated, and which are used in all parts of the eastern and southwestern world. It occupies the least space of any web press, but is not characteristic for fewness of parts. The first builders of the fastest presses in the world, the concern Alauzet, maintain still a standing reputation for the velocity of their news machines. That little press on exhibition can be driven up to 50,000 four-page papers per hour, printing from a single set of plates. Put in a double set, and there's 100,000 copies per hour for you. Next will be seen two small presses, but small fry. One is a treadle press (also fitted for steam) of no novelty; the other is something new and useful—a little cylinder machine worked by handle one side—for page proofs and small work, a distinct advance over the hand press, but inferior to the treadle for speed.

More varied, as it includes a fine number of machines for the bookbinding department, is the practical installation of C. Barre, rue de Vaugirard 31, Paris. Cylinder presses are three typo and one litho, an ocular examination of which reveals naught of interest save the smallest, which is a rotary machine for rough color work. It is a type-revolving press, in fact, but with only two flat surfaces on the cylinder for receiving forms. Bookbinding appliances are, however, evidently Mons. Barre's forte. Two space-occupying presses combine an ink table and rollers so arranged that much time is saved in printed work for covers, etc., requiring heavy pressure; a hot press is provided with light carriage springs to prevent jarring; another has a gauge glass (by Ducomet, rue des Petits-Hôtels 20, Paris) registering precisely the amount of gas, heat or steam being applied. Paper cutters (guillotine and circular), numbering, and other apparatus for the bindery, are in excellent array, and the workmanship of all seems of the first order.

Two further exhibitors of cylinder machines are Parrain et Gaigneur, rue de Vaugirard 89, and the firm Dutartre, avenue de Saxe 60, Paris both. It is pleasing to note, while nothing striking about the mechanism of the presses can be noted, in the machines as in all others, how carefully the cogged gear is protected everywhere by metal guards, rendering it next to impossible for operators to be partially drawn in by their clothes, hands or feet.

Machinery for the bindery is shown well by A. & G. L'hermite, faubourg St. Martin 208, covering everything from card cutters to hot-pressing machinery. Their illustrated catalogue is worth procuring.

Norway has a trifling typefounder's exhibit, coming from M. J. Jacobsen, Toldbodgd 15, Skriftstoberi, Christiania. Samples of sixteen fonts are shown, and stereo and electro plates of various jobs.

Spain has two printing exhibits—the one of excellent colored and plain specimens in industrial section from the successors of N. Ramirez, Barcelona (perhaps the largest and finest equipped printing establishment on the peninsula); the other, a typefounder's exhibit, inappropriately and remotely placed in the Iberian agricultural pavilion, from the reputed house of Ceferino Gorch, calle Cortes 182, Barcelona. He shows, as might be expected, his chief idea and product—italics in several fonts. They are, in the printed words of the señor, "the premier application of italics to the Spanish character," and a second is not necessary! It is a

peculiar letter. C. Gorchs issues fortnightly a creditable illustrated printing trade journal, *La Revista Tipográfica*. It is the best and most practical printer's paper in España, and editors desirous of learning the undeniable beauties of the Spanish *imprenta* are recommended to exchange with it. In the Cataluña capital there are also two other printer's periodicals, organs of the divided compositor's associations (one being communist, the other ordinary), but they are trifling sheets.

Wood letters are exhibited variedly by C. Audebaud, of Bressuire (department Deux-Sevres), the exposant having a well-appointed factory for turning out *lettres-en-bois*. His catalogue is one of the more elaborate of its class published, printed by E. Arrault, rue de la Préfecture 6, Tours.

Proximate is the history of billposting (*l'affiche*), which will have interested deeply thousands. It has been brought together, through a love-study of the subject, by Ernest Maindron, rue Jean-de-Beauvais 8, Paris, and covers the bill-sticking era for the past two hundred years—from theatrical to legal and political posters. Of exceptional attractiveness to color printers are the old illuminated histrionic bills—very crude looking, placed beside the high-class ones of today.

Studies of old printing material may be had *ad libitum* in the Palais des Arts-Libéraux edifice. What appliances and articles the ancient typographers used four and three centuries ago for the production of impressions is carefully set forth, and of absorbing interest to the student with no other thought. But some of these exhibits have all along been most difficult to find, being distributed pretty well all over the great building. Société des Imprimeries Réunies exhibit a large assortment of old music punches, and elsewhere have numerous other antique printing apparatus. That body may be considered an authority on typographical antiquities, and they can always show a deal. One Madame Boulard has loaned an old-style lever press, and in the Plantin museum a good insight is given of the typography of the sixteenth century. There, in the little dark space under the broad stairway, are the old press, old matrices, old fonts, old inkballs, and old proofs, specimens and books.

But these ancient relics, exhibited by kindly disposed and disinterested parties, can only have briefest mention here. A notice upon each of the several fine displays would occupy much space, edifying though the matter is; and it is not trade news or anything new. After all, present day subjects are the best in every way.

Printing inks of the country are all in the French section of chemicals and pharmaceuticals. Ch. Lorilleux & Co., of course, occupy the center case and have the bigger display. These lions of the business always seem to secure the best positions and largest spaces. And the rue Suger people have a really splendid showing; no ink folks can captiously pick holes in them; the sterling quality of their products put them far above it. Several other ink concerns are located around, all making faultless expositions, be they only black (nothing like French black for genuine blackness and remaining black; other countries' blacks are gray-tinted and in time turn quite gray) or of the most variegated hues. A few roller exhibits are dispersed about, but so trifling as to be of least import. Here is a list of the edifying native ink cases: Levainville & Rambaud, of Aubervilliers; Éd. Lefebvre, rue de la Cerisaie 13, Paris; Lagée & Cazes, rue des Quatre-Fils 18; Lefranc & Co., Paris; F. Desesquelles, rue des Boulets 15, Paris; A. Croulard, rue St. Maur 70; Lemerrier & Co., rue de Seine 57.

Wood type is exhibited in the Palais des Machines by Bonnet & Co., impasse du Maine 3 bis. Some large letters are more elaborately cut than the thing is worth.

Brass-rule work specimens, better than anything ever seen in the States, are exhibited by the following: Berthier & Durey, rue de Rennes 46; Lanier and his sons, rue Léguier 14, Paris; J. M. Coureau (with L. Péré), Bagnères-de-Bigorre, department Hautes-Pyrénées, and L. Berthier & Durey, Paris. The curious, admiring the cleverness of brass twisters, can write direct for specimens of these all-brass beautiful and artistic specimens.

Portugal has had a surprisingly good representation of her typography; and, coming from the national printery, run by the



government, so it should be. Some high standard work of every description, covering even missionary works in Oriental and new languages, are produced from the Imprensa National at Lisbon.

There is a good line of litho rollers from G. Chazal, rue Neuve-Popincourt, Paris. Lithography, by the way, has not much representation, but what is shown is very good. In this line, however, more of the *American Lithographer*, New York.

Foreign printing machinery (other than American) has no real representation. H. Jullien, of Brussels, has only two beautiful working models of a litho and typo press, and a massive frame containing illustrations of all his machines.

*La Lanterne*, the daily of rue Richer 18, Paris, exhibits a number of the periodical publications turned out from its printing offices.

A bibliographical exhibit of much importance is that of L. Danel, of Lille, who will always be remembered in connection with the exposition as the authorized printer of official publications relative thereto. Many fine books and beautiful impressions of typography are seeable at the handsome installation.

French type exhibits are put away in a part of the avenue Mont-Piquet side of the Palais des Machines. In this instance, the display of letter is not so good as a typefounder would like to see. Deberny & Co., rue d'Hauteville 58, Paris, have carried the grand prize for a comparatively trifling exhibit, comprising some italic series and a few borders, backed up by a number of specimen sheets, while the rue de Rennes firm of S. Berthier & Durey, with a greater and much more attractive exposit, only carry a bronze. There is too much of the employing element in juries, who have such interests to serve that in many cases a just verdict from them is a sheer impossibility. Much dissatisfaction is expressed by a certain class that Marinoni should have been one of the awarding jury in printing, for, say they, "is it likely that a man would cast his decision in favor of a competing house, when, by so doing, he would be influencing the trade of his rivals?" This accounts for the Campbell and Liberty people getting nothing, and for other machine builders having such petty awards that it would have been better to refuse them without exception. That would have shown the incompetency of the jury, *who did not comprise among their number a solitary practical printer!* They were employers, and too often an employer's knowledge and ability ceases at being simply an engager of labor. Theoretically, he may know a little; practically, nothing. This is especially the case on the continent, but in the States there is a wide difference.

All juries should be composed of more actual practical workmen than employers—by about, say, two-thirds. Employés have no self-interests to serve, and from them only can be expected impartial verdicts. The dissatisfaction over the awards at the French Internationale (exactly a repetition of the '78 complaints), are due to the juries not being practical—to the entire absence of intelligent working men, three of whom are worth, with their competent and technical opinions, twelve employers with knowledge of the details in theory only, or nothing at all.

In order to prevent the same unpleasantness at the close of the American universal exposition in '92, the above studied suggestion has been penned.

The exposition of the world's magnificence is concluded! May its counterpart rise at Chicago in 1892!

The prominent New England manufacturers of loft-dried writing papers, at their convention, held at the Massasoit House, Springfield, Massachusetts, last month, concluded to shut down their mills to relieve the market of the surplus now on hand. It is claimed that fully twenty-five tons are produced daily more than the market requires, and for six months there has been a decline in prices. After considerable discussion, the convention agreed to lessen production. The members voted unanimously to close their mills three days at Thanksgiving and nine days at Christmas, and have the matter in the hands of a committee of seven to determine about a further closing of operations up to the date of the regular annual meeting of the American Paper Makers' Association in July.

#### THE NEGRO IN THE PRINTING OFFICE.

There is no denying the fact that the negroes have made great advances since their emancipation. It is true they have made no very great strides in invention, etc., but it is patent that they have made advances in many ways which entitle them to great credit. They fully realized their ignorance, and went to work with a zeal to educate themselves and then apply this education to proper purposes. As a result of such application, and a purpose to succeed, the greater number of young negroes grown up since the war can read and write, while many have acquired college educations. The printing business has proven attractive to many of these negroes, and a number of them have become proficient in "the art preservative." When it is remembered that they are entirely self-taught they will deserve the more credit. The writer has seen commercial printing, from printing establishments owned and run entirely by negroes, which reflected very creditably upon them. They are, however, imitative and not original in forms, but in the future they will doubtless be able to develop their phrenological organs of constructiveness, and then do better in this respect. The next score of years will doubtless show that they have made great advances. Even now in the government printing office a number of "cases" are occupied by the dark race, and one of the swiftest and most accurate compositors on tabular work is a negro.

In this and many other industrial directions the negroes have a pathway before them which will lead to independence; but in order to accomplish this much desired result they will have to do as the English, Irish, Germans and other races do—learn to behave themselves, conform to the law and become peaceable and order-loving citizens. When the great mass of them shall learn to live proper lives, and become good citizens, they will progress in the trades as far as their natural ability will allow. We do not think that they will ever become strong competitors in the better lines of work with the white race, who always lead in everything in this world, but the negroes will immeasurably benefit themselves and their posterity by the advance they are destined to make.

—*American Press.*

#### PEAT PAPER.

At the recent meeting of the British Association, J. A. Loudon, of Newcastle, read a paper on the utility of employing peat fiber in the making of brown paper, wrappers, millboards, etc., of which the following is an extract: "The object of the writer of this paper is to show the practical uses of suitable peat fiber as a raw material in the manufacture of brown paper, wrappers and millboards; and its economical use in many ways. The machine the writer uses for treating this material is a 'willow,' or 'devil,' consisting of one drum 3 feet in diameter, but 12 inches on the face. This drum is covered with a concave. Both the drum and concave are furnished with cone-shaped teeth, so that the fiber cannot adhere to the teeth; but the principal advantage is that the teeth can be set to fiberize to any degree of fineness. Owing to the speed at which it runs, no fiber hangs about the machine, and it will fiberize or tear the peat fiber in a wet or dry state."

Lord Dosse said that he was very glad to hear that peat fiber had been used in the way described. There were extensive bog areas in Ireland, but they were principally inland, and the cost of bringing the peat to the seacoast was as great as bringing it from Hamburg or some other German port. He noticed that some newspapers tore readily, and he thought this was attributable to the use of the peat fiber. But if the fiber was strong enough for its purpose, that was all that was required.

Mr. Loudon said the saving, compared with wood pulp, would be about fifty per cent. The chemical treatment which the fiber underwent made it stronger than wood pulp. The fiber was already used in about five mills. One mill on the Tyne used about twenty tons a week, and another mill used it very extensively, and it was gradually, but surely, taking the place of old bagging, which was injurious to work people.

The president said it was a novel manufacture that had been introduced to them for the first time, and it was very interesting.



## MR. JOHN F. SMITH,

The treasurer of the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, the well-known typefounders of Philadelphia, a correct likeness of whom is herewith presented, died at his residence, 1250 North Broad street, on Friday evening, November 1, after a painful and lingering illness.

Mr. Smith was born on January 20, 1815, and was the eldest son of George F. Smith and Mary Ann Smith. His father was a skilled mechanic in steel, and an accomplished molder who had been connected with the Ronaldson Typefoundry, and who, as an associate of Lawrence Johnson, succeeded Richard Ronaldson, under the firm name of Johnson & Smith.

Mr. Smith was first employed in the mercantile house of E. W. Seeley, where he acquired a sound business education. After remaining there four years he entered the foundry of Richard Ronaldson. On the retirement, in 1845, of his father from the firm of Johnson & Smith, John, his brother Richard, and Thomas MacKellar were admitted to the firm, under the style of L. Johnson & Co. In 1860, on the death of Mr. Johnson, Peter A. Jordan was admitted, the title then being MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, and in 1885 the name of the concern was as it is now, the MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan Company, and Mr. Smith was chosen treasurer, a position that he has since held.

Mr. Smith married, in 1845, Elizabeth W. Munroe, who died in April, 1885, leaving two children, who still survive, Mary and Munroe. Her mem-

ory has been highly honored by her husband's beneficent charities.

Shortly after her death Mr. Smith donated to the Philadelphia hospitals \$5,000 each for the establishment of free beds, in memory of his deceased wife. On June 16, 1888, the Elizabeth Munroe Smith, a new steamer, was given to the Sanitarium Association by him. The vessel that had been launched but a few months before and had been christened by his daughter, cost \$27,500. On this boat many poor mothers and countless children have enjoyed happy hours in the direst heat of summer days.

On June 26, 1889, at a meeting of the House of Refuge, Mr. Smith donated \$25,000 to the furtherance of the work of reform. He said on that occasion, "What I have seen prompts me to give this amount. I cannot make a speech." He afterward increased the amount to \$35,000, with the provision that a mem-

orial chapel be erected to his deceased wife's memory on the new grounds of the House of Refuge. He also gave \$4,000 to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, at Twenty-fifth street and Montgomery avenue, which was then named the Elizabeth Munroe Smith Memorial Church, in memory of Mrs. Smith. It is said that since 1886 he has given over \$150,000 in public charity.

He was a prominent and original member of the Union League, and was also a member of the Columbia Club, of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Sons of St. George, the Hibernian Society and had served as director of several Philadelphia banks.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Typographical Union held November 2, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, This society has heard with deep regret of the death of our esteemed honorary member, John F. Smith, who has endeared himself to us by many acts of liberality toward the society, and also by many other benefactions to deserving charities in this community; therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we place upon record our regard for him as a humane, public-spirited and philanthropic citizen.

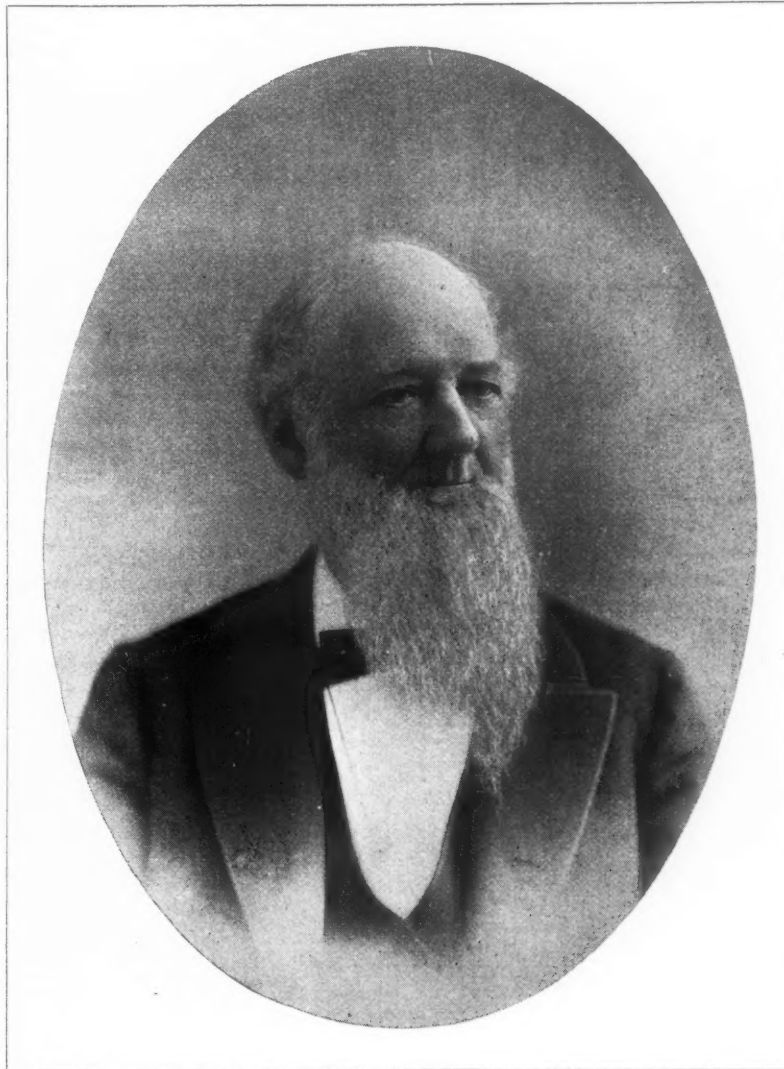
*Resolved*, That we extend to the remaining members of his family, Miss Mollie and Mr. Munroe Smith, the condolence of the society upon the great loss they, in common with the whole community, have sustained.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased member.

Beloved by all who knew him in his business or social relations, he has passed away, full of years and full of honors. Essentially a self-made man, his life illustrates in a pre-eminent degree what can be accomplished by perseverance, integrity and indomitable energy. His unostentatious charity, directed always in the right chan-

nels, will survive as his proudest monument, a testimony alike to his heart and head. Peace to his ashes.

ONE of the largest jobs of printing ever undertaken in this country is now being executed by King, Towle & Co., Milwaukee. It consists of 20,000,000 books, called "Secrets," issued by the Pabst Brewing Company of that city. It is the intention of Captain Pabst to leave a book upon the doorstep of every house in all cities of the United States which have a population of 2,500. The ground has been gone over once, and it took 5,160,000 books to do it. The intention is to go over the country that way four times. The cost of the whole job is \$98,000; and King, Towle & Co., are under contract to deliver 45,000 books every twenty-four hours. It will take twenty-seven carloads of paper to make 20,000,000 books.

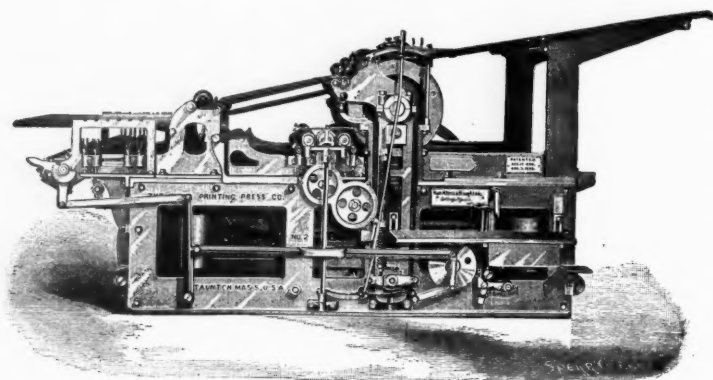




### THE HUBER IMPROVED TWO-REVOLUTION BOOK PRESS.

This press, a correct illustration of which is herewith presented, is designed for the finest quality of cut and color work. Although a comparatively new competitor for public favor, wherever it has been introduced and tested its preëminent merits have been cheerfully conceded, and the utmost satisfaction expressed with its operation. Its construction throughout is of the most substantial character, the principal shafts being made of steel, while hardened steel and wrought-iron are used in all working parts subject to wear.

The distributing and roller forms are of wrought-iron pipe, with steel journals welded in, and distribution is thoroughly secured. An examination of the cut will show that the two form rollers most remote from the impression cylinder, and the vibrator



roller above them, are journaled in a movable stand hinged on the fly-stand. When desired these can be raised clear of the form during the back stroke of the bed and not discharge their ink upon the form until lowered into contact during the forward stroke. By this means the form is inked from both ends, by the separate sets of form rollers and then passes under the first set a second time, before printing. The parts for operating the above described mechanism are simple, and are so constructed that the form rollers, when either raised or lowered, are constantly in motion at the same surface speed as the form.

The simplicity and durability of the bed movement is unequalled by any other machine, and goes to insure the perfect register for which this press is noted. The double rack teeth are made from dropped steel forgings, with the best rolling curve known to mechanics. From two to three teeth are always in contact, thus obviating lost motion.

The double-rack pinion, while passing from one side of the bed-rack to the other, swings on an oscillating ball tooth (patented), which preserves a perfect fit and maximum amount of wearing surface at all points. This has never been accomplished before in any known style of the Napier movement, and cannot be attained in any other way.

The air springs are applied vertically; the piston head does not come out of the cylinder; no packing ever required; the pressure can be regulated while the press is in motion at all speeds. The bed reversing spring levers act in a vertical position, in the center, and have no tendency to cramp the bed sidewise.

There are six ways for the bed instead of four, as is usually the case, and the bed rollers are placed upon eccentric journals which allow of very fine adjustment. The impression is sharp and solid, and the bed and cylinder are warranted not to spring or give way in the least degree.

The sheet is delivered in front, clean side to the fly, without the printed side coming in contact with anything. The fly cam has a continuous surface, so that the fly works perfectly steady at all times. The fly can be disconnected at a moment's notice. The impression cylinder can be tripped at will by the feeder, without leaving his position. There are steps and platforms on both sides of the press; and it is not necessary to stop it, either

to "put up" stock, or to remove the printed sheets from the fly board.

By reference to our advertising columns, of the present issue, a full description of the book perfecting press manufactured by this firm can be obtained. These presses give a saving of fifty per cent over presses manufactured in the old way. Many of the best firms in the West are using this press, with very satisfactory results, as it finishes the sheet both sides with one impression.

Further information can be obtained by addressing Mr. H. W. Thornton, western manager, 301 Dearborn street, Chicago.

### ZINC-ETCHING METHODS.

NO. I.—FROM "THE AMERICAN PRESS."

Zinc-etching, called in general chemigraphy, is commenced in several different ways:

1. By drawing directly upon the zinc.
2. Drawing upon autographic transfer paper and transferring from this to zinc.
3. Transferring to the zinc a fresh impression from a subject engraved or drawn on a stone in the usual lithographic manner.
4. Reproduction of drawings and prints by means of a photo-negative, a print upon a prepared paper, and transferring from this to zinc.
5. Reproduction of drawing and prints by a negative and a photo print direct on the zinc.
6. The method of etching through a neutral ground and fixation directly upon the plate.

N. B.—There are so many different ways of bringing the drawing upon the plate in an "etchible" (to coin a word) condition. The subsequent process of rubbing up, biting, rolling up, etching, etc., is one and the same in each and every case, and will only be described at length once for all.

The first, second, third and fifth methods are to be recommended as embodying all that is necessary for the execution of the work of an ordinary establishment. The others are valuable, the fourth in particular, for the execution of very large work of fine and high quality, but are not essential to the execution of the every-day work of an ordinary engraving bureau. The sixth method is suitable for execution of fine diagram work, but for most other purposes is inferior in convenience to the first.

#### DRAWING DIRECT UPON THE ZINC MATERIALS.

Procure pens (Gillott's No. 290 and No. 170), the usual implements of drawing, including a penknife, with a very stout, keen blade for erasures, a stick of lithographic tusch (that furnished by Fusch & Lang, 19 Warren street, New York, is excellent), one 2½ feet, and blocks about ⅝ inch thick and 10 inches long, upon which to lay the arm board. Zinc is similar in nature to lithographic stone, and when once prepared for drawing upon must not be touched with the hands or fingers, because every such point of contact would take ink and appear as a black smut among the lines. Drops of spittle upon the work have the same effect. In winter, even, when the plate is cold, the breath should not be allowed to play too freely upon the plate for like reasons. Hence the use of the arm board upon which the hand always rests while drawing, and along the edge of which the straight edge can be laid when necessary. In short, all the precautions used by an expert draftsman on stone are necessary here.

#### TUSCH.

Take the stick of tusch and a small saucer (say 3 inches in diameter), rub the tusch quite dry on the saucer till the bottom is crusted all over with a pasty mass, ⅓ of an inch thick; lay away the stick of tusch, put in a few drops water and rub it with the end of the finger till the tusch on the bottom of the saucer has dissolved up into a black fluid about as thick as thin cream. When the saucer is tilted to one side, it should not run off, leaving the china clean, but should show a slowly moving trail of dense black substance.



## SELECTION AND PREPARATION OF THE PLATE.

The zinc *must* be free from lead and other metals, but lead in particular. The zinc of the Veille Montague *\*\** brand is to be recommended, also German zinc when guaranteed by the makers, Oscar Brandt, Weismacher strasse 10, Berlin Moabit, also Knoblock & Berndt, Liebigstrasse 36, Leipsic, Sachsen, Germany, handle unimpeachable zinc. The French or Veille Montague brand is sold by Fuchs & Lang, of New York. Etching zinc of good quality is worth from 6 to 9 cents per pound. It comes in sheets about 2 by 4 feet, and  $\frac{1}{16}$  or  $\frac{3}{32}$  of an inch thick; for very heavy work it may sometimes be necessary to use zinc  $\frac{1}{8}$  inch thick.

## CUTTING.

Saw or cut the zinc to convenient sizes. It can be sawed with an electrotyper's buzz saw, or cut with a zinc-hook pulled along an iron straight edge. The hook must be of good tool steel and kept sharp. It cuts fast and well.

## THE POLISHING PROCESS.

Rub the zinc with a lump of pumice stone till all the oxidized surface, all roughness, scratches and blemishes have disappeared. Then take a piece of snake stone (called also Scotch stone) about 6 inches by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch, and rub the zinc with the end of it under steady pressure, and with a circular grinding motion in small circles, and all over in regular courses, several times, until a perfectly smooth, uniform surface is made, and all the minute scratches made by the pumice have entirely disappeared. Too much attention, labor and care it is impossible to give to this part of the work, for without a perfect surface good work of any kind is impossible. When the zinc is dry it is ready to draw upon. Some operators give the plate a dip into a bath of 1 part nitric acid and 100 parts water, just in and out, or enough to partially deaden the shine of the plate. While this makes the plate pleasanter to draw upon, it does not improve its etching qualities any on the start.

## DRAWING.

The draftsman may now do his part, using the tusch for ink. If he likes he can make a sheet of tracing or calking paper by rubbing a sheet of thin, tough, unsized paper over with powdered red chalk, and laying this under his preliminary sketch, calk down all his outlines by going over them with a tracing point.

When the drawing is finished, it is stood away to dry thoroughly for two or more hours.

## GUMMING.

Make a large bottle of gum arabic solution of the consistence of honey or syrup.

Make a smaller bottle of this and add  $\frac{1}{100}$  part of phosphoric acid C. P. (Some very successful operators use, instead of this, the same amount of nitric C. P. acid, while others use  $\frac{1}{100}$  of a mixture of the two acids.) This is called the sour gum. When the tusch drawing is thoroughly dry, lay the plate flat and pass a sponge, soaked in sour gum and partly squeezed, lightly and quickly in parallel strokes over the plate, taking care not to disturb the drawing by any pressure. Stand it away to dry, without any artificial heat. Don't put on too much gum—just enough to cover all the plate smoothly, as with a coat of varnish.

## RUBBING UP.

When dry, prepare for the "rubbing up," a process which results in the disappearance of the tusch drawing and its replacement by a coat of ink upon the lines, which is to act as a resistant to the after action of acid.

Take a small portion of "etching ink No. 1" (or of special "rubbing-up ink") upon an ink stone, add a little "medium lithographic varnish," and rub up together into the most complete union until a *salve-like* mass, as regards consistency, results. Take a small bit of this by itself, add a few drops of spirits of turpentine, and rub up with the finger tip until the ink is completely dissolved and has a thin, syrupy consistence.

Take a little of this upon an ink stone, add to it a little of the plain gum arabic solution called "sweet gum," to distinguish it from that containing acid, which is the "sour gum." Take a small and very soft sponge, the finest and best quality Turkish or "velvet sponge," and fill it completely with the mixture of ink, turpentine and gum. Keep a very large, soft sponge at hand in a tub of water. When the small rubbing-up sponge is completely filled with ink, etc., pass the water sponge, pretty well squeezed out, over the plate to loosen and take off most of the gum, but not enough to take off any of the tusch lines. Then commence at one end and pass the ink sponge from left to right and back in regular courses or long sweeps over the whole plate.

A sponge must be kept at hand, of medium size and fine, soft quality, saturated with sweet gum. While rubbing up with the ink sponge, pass this often over the whole plate. Turn the plate quarter round and repeat the operation at right angles to the first course. The tusch lines will rapidly give way and disappear, leaving lines of bright metal in their place, which in turn rapidly take ink and show up much blacker than before. If they do not take ink readily, it may be from the presence of too much gum. Keep on rubbing with the ink sponge, with light pressure. Too much turpentine may delay the "taking ink" for a few moments; the remedy is the same. If the ground of the plate between the lines takes ink, it is because the gum sponge is not kept playing. Use it more freely. This is the most difficult and most important operation in chemigraphy. It is simple, convenient and certain, but requires patience and practice to attain expertness.

The ink sponge, when not in use, should have a goblet or coffee cup turned over it, lying on the ink stone to exclude air, retain moisture and keep it in a soft and workable condition, and the older it gets the more valuable it becomes. At first it is almost impossible to rub up a plate with a new sponge, but after a few weeks' use it works with ease.

The gum sponge should always be kept covered in like manner from air by inverting a dish over it (say a small bowl). Avoid *all* dust and accumulated dirt as the worst of enemies. Ink stones should be frequently and thoroughly cleaned with a broad ink knife, rag and turpentine.

## INK SLICE OR SCRAPER.

When the drawing has taken ink all over, even on the finest lines, pass the water sponge lightly over the whole to remove surplus gum, ink, etc., look it over to make sure that all is well rubbed up. Wash the plate off under a gentle stream of water; when thoroughly clean stand it face to the wall to dry. When dry it is laid in the "powder box," dusted in with the finest powdered resin and a large, soft "camel's-hair blender" carried with a circling motion in courses all over the plate. Then set against the wall and all surplus powder blown off with the bellows. Then laid in a trough of water and a very soft sponge passed over it till all loose particles of resin are removed. Stand against the wall, face in, to dry. It is ready for etching.

(To be continued.)

## A HAPPY NEWSPAPER MAN.

The Chinese journalist, says a contemporary, is a philosopher. His life is a reasonably happy one. He is free from care and thought, and allows all the work of the establishment to be done by the pressman. The Chinese compositor has not yet arrived. The Chinese editor, like the rest of his countrymen, is imitative; he does not depend upon his brains for editorials, but translates them from all the contemporaneous papers he can get. There is no humorous department in a Chinese newspaper. The newspaper office has no exchanges scattered over the floor, and in nearly all other things it differs from the European establishment. The editorial room is connected by a ladder with bunks in a loft above where the managing editor sleeps, and next to it is, invariably, a room fitted up with an opium bunk and a layout. Evidences of domestic life are about the place, pots, kettles and dishes taking up as much room as the press. If an editor finds that journalism does not pay, he gets a job at washing dishes or chopping wood!



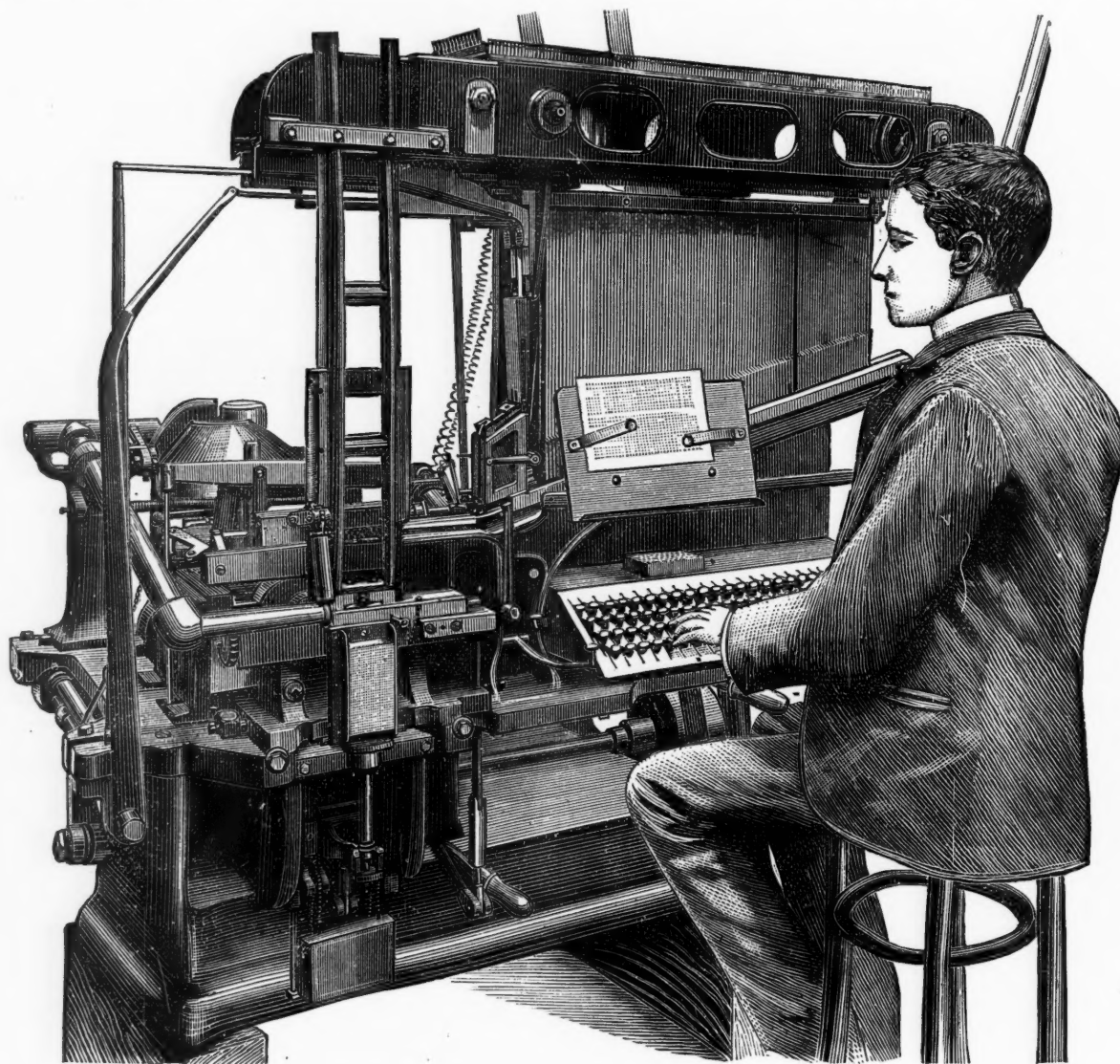
## THE "LINOTYPE" COMPOSING MACHINE.

THE INLAND PRINTER herewith presents to its readers a cut of this wonderful machine, which will give a very correct idea of its appearance. To describe its entire mechanism, so as to give the reader an understanding of it, is almost, if not quite impossible, but a short description, in a general way, may not be devoid of interest. It resembles a typesetting machine, in that it has a lettered keyboard. These keys are connected with a number of perpendicular tubes, shown in the cut, directly in front of the operator. In these tubes are placed the matrices, no type being used in this machine, representing all the characters of a book or newspaper font. When a key is touched one of these matrices

paper, and when completed resembles a line of solid type. In this resemblance originated the name, i. e., Linotype, or "line o' type." Herewith we show three lines cast on one of these machines in the office of the Providence, Rhode Island, *Journal*, in the presence of our representative who was kindly permitted to inspect their machines.

THE INLAND PRINTER  
Leading Trade Journal of the World in the  
Printing Industry.

After the casting of each line has been accomplished, the matrices are sent back mechanically and distributed into their respective tubes with unerring correctness. All these operations



drops into an inclined channel, along which it is carried by an air-blast to its proper place in the line-gauge where the line is formed. Spaces, or more properly speaking, spacers, are automatically placed between the words simply by touching a key, the same as for a matrix. When the line-gauge is full, or as nearly so as a line of type usually comes to proper justification in an ordinary composing stick, the operator touches a lever-key, shown just to the left of the keyboard proper, and the line of matrices is carried off to be properly justified and cast. The spacers being wedge-shaped, perfectly even spacing and justification is accomplished by these being pushed up between the words until the line-gauge is filled. The line of matrices is then carried just a little forward to the metal pot when the metal is forced in and the work of casting is accomplished. Enough time is allowed for the metal to cool, after which the line is trimmed to thickness and height to

are performed automatically, without in any way detracting the attention of the operator from his work at the keyboard, this work consisting of manipulating the keys and pressing down the lever, at the completion of setting each line of matrices, to set the various mechanism in motion.

## AN ADDRESS TO PRESSMEN.

The committee appointed at the recent meeting of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, held in Boston, have issued an address to pressmen, in which the causes for its organization and the benefits to be derived from a connection therewith are set forth at length. It is signed by F. S. Burrell, chairman; J. W. Williams, W. W. P. Dow, W. G. Dunn and H. T. Hawkins, and is indorsed by Thomas F. Mahoney, president. The secretary's address is 535 East Eighty-second street, New York City.



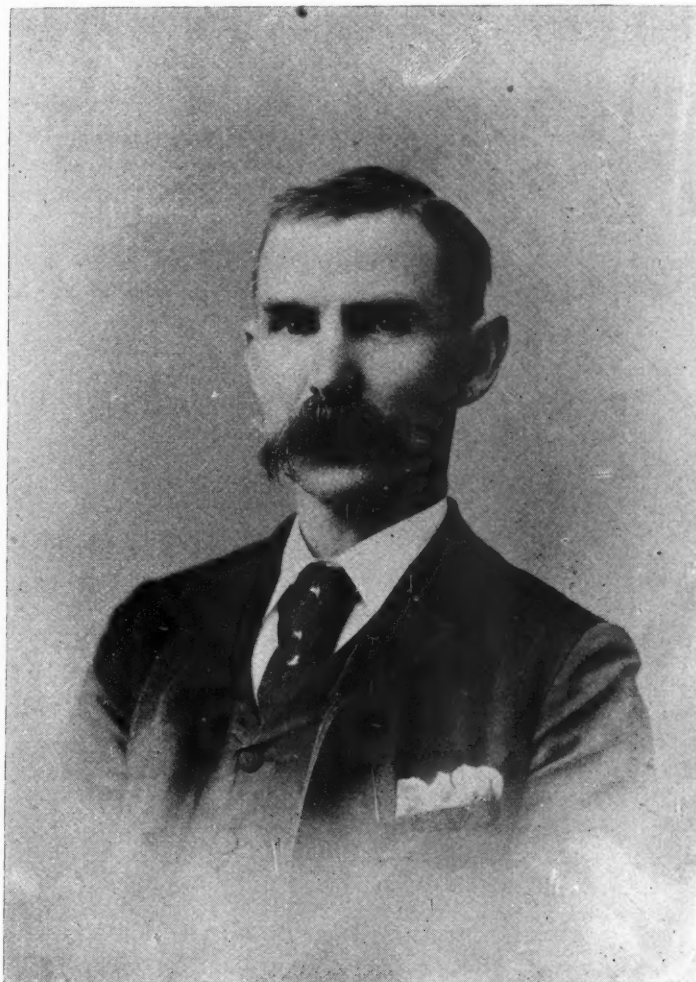
## COLUMBUS HALL,

Second vice-president of the International Typographical Union, whose portrait is herewith presented, was born January 21, 1846, and is consequently in the forty-fourth year of his age. In 1859 he went to work for the firm of Buell & Blanchard, book and job printers in the city of Washington, and continued in their employ until after the election of Abraham Lincoln, when, both of the proprietors receiving government positions, the firm dissolved. He then obtained employment as a newspaper feeder, which occupation he followed until seventeen years of age. He next entered the printing office of Colonel Lemuel Towers, as an apprentice, to learn the trade of pressman; after completing which he joined the Columbia Typographical Society, and remained a member thereof until it was merged into the Columbia Typographical Union, No. 101, with which organization he continued until 1872, when, with other pressmen, he applied for and was granted the charter of Pressmen's Union No. 1, of Washington, D. C. In 1875 he was elected delegate from that body to the twenty-third session of the International Typographical Union, held at Boston, Massachusetts, and there introduced a resolution, which was adopted, making it obligatory for the compositors and pressmen to stand together during a strike.

He has worked for a number of years in the various printing offices in Washington, sometimes as foreman. About eight years ago he accepted a position in the government printing office, where he is at present employed as "cut" pressman.

In June, 1888, he again represented his union at the international session at Kansas City, where he was elected second vice-president, which position he still holds, as the representative of the pressmen in the International Typographical Union.

Mr. Hall is a quiet, unassuming gentleman, and is recognized as one of the best workmen in his profession. It is almost needless to add that he commands the respect of his associates.



## PAPER MAKING IN BRAZIL.

A letter was recently received at Glens Falls, which should prove interesting reading to American manufacturers. The letter was written by a young man named Dennis O'Brien, a former resident of northern New York, and a well-known paper maker. Samples of the first paper made in Brazil were inclosed in the envelope, with the following account of the setting up of the first paper mill in the empire. Mr. O'Brien, before his departure for South America, was employed by the Hudson River Pulp and Paper Company at Palmer's Falls. He and another experienced

paper maker were employed by Cuadade de Welchert & Co., wealthy Brazilians, to go to Salto de Ytu, Province de San Paulo, to establish a paper manufactory and superintend its operations. When the northern mechanics reached Salto de Ytu and it became known for what purpose they were in the country, the natives laughed at the, to them, insane idea of manufacturing paper in that country. Their impressions about the machinery necessary for the work was illustrated when they asked one of the owners of the property, "Well, I suppose you have all the machinery at your home?" In Brazil trains do not run nights as in the United States, and everything and everybody moves on the slow-going South American plan. The machinery came by steamer to Saltos, and thence was taken by rail to Salto de Ytu. The machinery was taken from the station to the location of the new mill on home-made wagons, drawn by ox teams. Thirty oxen were required to

haul the steam boiler, and twenty-four oxen to draw the stock boiler over the mile road extending through a dense wood between the station and the mills. Two of the boilers were purchased from a firm doing business at Albany, New York. The fact that the mill was to be started on September 16 was spread broadcast through the empire. Special trains were run from San Paulo, and hundreds gathered to see the first sheet of paper made in Brazil. The first sheets were turned out at 11 A.M. on the above mentioned date, sent to San Paulo, printed in the evening and distributed as souvenirs. During the afternoon, the owners of the mill gave a banquet, at which the paper makers and several distinguished Brazilians were present. Speeches were made and a general good time had by those present. The Americans were overwhelmed with congratulations, and the fête was one long to be remembered by the descendants of Jao III. The writer says that the empire

of Brazil is a century behind America in the mechanics and arts. The United States are behind other countries in the matter of communication and trade with Brazil. The English mail steamers land twice each week and run down the coast as far as the river Platte, while the American mail steamers go only to Saltos and touch there only once a month. Mr. O'Brien is assistant superintendent of the new mill, and another American, Mr. Ogden, also well known here, the superintendent. The manufacture of paper in Brazil will be watched with interest by paper makers all over the United States.—*Troy (N. Y.) Northern Budget.*

MR. GILBERT M. WHEELER, formerly of the Howard Printing Company, Brunswick, Maine, and more recently of the *Kennebeck Journal*, Augusta, Maine, has been engaged by Mr. Samuel Stephens, as salesman in his printers' warehouse.



AS THEY ARE.

CYRUS CLINE.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE  
CLINE & DAWSON

BEN. F. DAWSON.

IS CHOICE UNIMPROVED MICHIGAN FARM LANDS FOR SALE  
OR / EXCHANGE

Angola, Ind. 1898

Letterhead—reduced one-half.

**FREE** \* **FREE**

A TICKET WENT TO EVERY BODY FOR A  
**SELF ACTING MUSIC BOX.**

With every 1000  
Cards, Tickets, Billheads, Envelopes  
&c.

PRINTED in the OFFICE 796 HINMAN STREET.  
W. Lincoln & Wood St Chicago

Business Card—reduced one-third.

C. G. SIEGLINGER,  
ASST. GENERAL AGENT AND  
COLLECTOR FOR  
FLOROMFG. CO.

Newton, Kans. 1888

Notehead—reduced one-third.

**BERT Y. EATON,**  
EXECUTOR OF ALL KINDS OF FIRST-CLASS  
**JOB PRINTING**  
AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

Notehead—reduced one-third.

**OTTO KUESTER**  
**GRINDER AND POLISHER**  
OF  
TINSMITH TOOLS,  
**SHEARS AND PAPERKNIVES**  
No. 46 Centre Street,  
Near Pearl Street, NEW YORK.  
All kinds of TINSMITH TOOLS and SHEARS made to order,  
Also all other Grinding and Polishing will be promptly attended to.

Business Card—reduced one-third.

P. HEYNIS.  
**PRINTER.**  
796 Hinman Street—near  
W. Lincoln & Wood Sts.  
CHICAGO ILL.

At short notice. Correspondence solicited.

Business Card—reduced one-third.

**LOOK!!**

Any desiring  
address cards, should get prices of  
**O. W. Le Baron**  
PRINTER OF  
All kinds of plain and fancy cards,  
envelopes, letter-heads, etc.

**GOOD - WORK****LOW PRICES.**

See samples.

Dodger—reduced one-third.



AS THEY SHOULD BE.

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE  
... OF ...  
**CLINE & DAWSON,**

CYRUS CLINE.  
BEN. F. DAWSON.

CHOICE UNIMPROVED MICHIGAN FARM LANDS  
FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

*Angala, Ind., 188*

**FREE!**

**FREE!**

A TICKET FREE TO EVERYBODY FOR A

**SELF-ACTING MUSIC-BOX**

WITH EVERY 1,000

**Cards, Tickets, Billheads, Envelopes,**  
ETC., ETC.

PRINTED IN THE OFFICE

NO. 796 HINMAN STREET,

BET. LINCOLN AND WOOD STS.

CHICAGO.

C. G. SIEGLINGER,  
ASSISTANT GENERAL AGENT AND COLLECTOR  
PLANO MANUFACTURING CO.

*Newton, Kas., 188*

BERT V. EATON,  
EXECUTOR OF ALL KINDS OF  
**FIRST-CLASS JOB PRINTING**  
AT LOWEST LIVING PRICES.

*1889.*

OTTO KUESTER  
  
**GRINDER AND POLISHER**  
— OF —  
Tinsmith Tools, Shears and Paper Knives,  
46 CENTER STREET, NEAR PEARL,  
**NEW YORK.**

All kinds of Tinsmith Tools and Shears made to order. Also all other  
Grinding and Polishing will be promptly attended to.

Work done at Short Notice.

Correspondence Solicited.

**P. HEYNIS,**

  
  **Printer,**

796 HINMAN ST.,

NEAR LINCOLN AND WOOD STS.

CHICAGO, ILL.

**LOOK**

ANYONE DESIRING

**ADDRESS CARDS**

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**O. W. LE BARON,**

**PRINTER**

OF ALL KINDS OF

**Plain and Fancy Cards,**  
**Envelopes, Letterheads, Etc.**

**GOOD WORK. LOW PRICES.**

 SEE SAMPLES. 



## SPECIMENS RECEIVED.

BESACK & LORING, Beatrice, Nebraska. A large number of very creditable samples of every-day printing.

WEST & BULLARD, Glens Falls, New York. Firm business card in colors. Well balanced, neat and attractive.

BUSINESS card, in colors, from the job office of the Madison (Ind.) daily *Courier*. Neat, tasty and well arranged.

J. L. BERG, Columbia, South Carolina. Several well-executed specimens, the presswork of which is especially commendable.

JOHN P. SMITH, Rochester, New York. A handsomely printed catalogue of the Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Company.

ESSEX CENTRE (Ont.) *Liberal* office. Statement, with easel and cord, the shading on which is printed on a leather tint block.

WAREHIMÉ & PAGE, Frederick, Maryland. Notehead of more than ordinary merit. The design is creditable, and the execution commendable.

JAMES GIBSON, Chambly, Canton, Quebec. Several business cards, plain and in colors, which show that good work is being done in Canada.

EWENS & EBERLE, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Business cards in colors, both of which are very neatly arranged. The circle in one of them, however, could be materially improved.

ALFRED M. SLOCUM & Co., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Business card and other specimens, which, like all other productions received from this firm, show the work of a true artist.

JOHN B. JUDSON, Gloversville, New York. Embossed billhead in gold and colors. The miters are creditably executed, the design is attractive, and the special features and coloring effective.

C. L. JENKINS & Co., Los Angeles, California. Embossed business card in gold and colors. The design is original, and the arrangement effective. The presswork is all that could be desired.

SCAMMON & GILLRUP, Northwood, Iowa. Several samples of note and letter heads; a great improvement on former specimens received, and all fully up to the average of general country work.

BACON & HAIGH, Toledo. A large number of specimens of average every-day jobs, each one of which is a credit to the establishment turning it out. The presswork is especially commendable.

INTERSTATE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri. Handsome brochure under the caption of "Marks and Monograms of Art Potteries." It is the production of a true artist, is printed on calendered paper, and the presswork is absolutely perfect.

WANNOP & FORBUSH, Los Angeles, California. A varied assortment of commercial printing. Samples from two of the best job printers in the United States. Charles Forbush couldn't turn out a botch job even if he tried; and this is a compliment well deserved.

SPECIMENS OF PRINTING.—A. V. Haight, Poughkeepsie, New York, has just issued a 32-page pamphlet showing samples of printing in colors. Parties desirous of securing sample copies can do so by inclosing 50 cents, and sending it to the above address.

INTERSTATE PUBLISHING COMPANY, Kansas City, Missouri. A finely executed and profusely illustrated sixteen-page pamphlet, "A Visit from the Brownies," is a unique and original production, which must be seen to appreciate the humor displayed therein. Its mechanical execution is all that could be desired.

CHAMBERS PRINTING HOUSE, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Programme and advertising circular in colors; two jobs which reflect credit on the establishment turning them out. The composition and presswork are perfect, and from them learners can get many wrinkles.

GEORGE G. CHAMPLIN, Westerly, Rhode Island, sends us a hundred specimens of general commercial printing, consisting of circulars, letter, note and bill heads, statements, programmes,

business and address cards, etc., in any of which it would be difficult to find a flaw.

Also from James H. Barry, San Francisco, California; I. S. & J. W. Morris, Piqua, Ohio; *Courier* office, Nyack, New York, premium list of the 46th annual fair of Rockland county, a number of the advertisements in which could be materially improved; F. H. Libby, Omaha, Nebraska; W. C. Brown, San Francisco; W. H. Wright, Jr., Buffalo, New York; F. W. Thomas, Toledo, Ohio; Griffith & Axtell, Holyoke, Massachusetts, embossed card, very attractive; the W. P. Southworth Steam Printing Establishment, Cleveland, Ohio; Amundson & Kirchner, Chicago; Oil City (Pa.) *Derrick* print, a number of attractive and well-executed specimens; Minor Press, Manchester, New Hampshire; Losee, Ogg, O'Brien & Co., Detroit, Michigan, attractive firm card in colors; W. W. MacKay, Steubenville, Ohio; Cartan's Steam Printing House, Union City, Tennessee, annual report of the Union City Public Schools; Eddy & Co., Alden, New York; Patterson & White, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, firm souvenir, plain, neat and attractive; J. W. Shepherd, Brockport, New York; W. E. Prudhomme, Ashland, Wisconsin, a number of neat and exceedingly well printed jobs; James N. Peers, Collinsville, Illinois; several samples, executed by Mr. Will Eskew, a young man who evidently knows how to utilize the material at his command to the best advantage; *Evening Express* office, Los Angeles, California, two four-page circulars, in colors, for the Asylum of the Cœur de Lion Commandery, No. 9 K. T.; L. B. Woodruff, Orange, Orange county, California; Blizzard & Co., Toronto, Canada, page, in colors, for Toronto directory, for 1890; Bell & Morrison, Louisville, Kentucky; the Stovell Printing Company, Winnipeg, Manitoba; Falls City Printing and Stationery Company, Spokane Falls, Washington; W. C. Gage & Son, Battle Creek, Michigan.

## ELMER J. JENKINSON,

One of the victims of the Minneapolis *Tribune* fire, whose likeness is herewith presented, was but twenty-seven years of age. He was a



member of Typographical Union No. 42, chairman of the *Tribune* chapel, one of the most popular compositors in the city, and deservedly respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. Possessed of exemplary habits, he was to have been married next Christmas eve to Miss Josephine Bruce, a worthy young lady of Minneapolis, who has the heartfelt sympathy of all her acquaintances. The remains were taken to Sioux City for interment, accompanied by his brother and affianced. He was an efficient representative of THE INLAND PRINTER, which, with his associates and fellow craftsmen, mourns his untimely loss.

## EFFECT OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ON BOOKS.

Referring to the effects of electric light upon books, a public librarian says: "An attempt has been made to prove that the electric light is, after all, more injurious to books than gas. It is certainly true that if paper made from wood fiber is exposed to the electric light, or, indeed, to the sun or to strong daylight, it will turn yellowish, while gas flame does not produce any similar effect. But gas burning in a library acts upon the bindings of books, not merely when they are opened out for reading, but all the time they stand closed up on the shelves. So that, even if we leave the risk of fire out of the question, the electric light is far preferable for libraries. What might be the case if we could produce gas absolutely free from sulphur, I cannot say."

THE Jacksonville (Fla.) Typographical Union has taken a new departure and resolved itself into a sociable, to be called "The Jacksonville Typographical Union Sociable." From the entertainments they propose to give, everything of an intoxicating character will be rigidly excluded. Success to the enterprise.













. . . . BALTIMORE BRANCH: . . . .  
. GILLAM'S SONS, GUMMED CORK TOPS .  
. . . AND EMBOSSED ENVELOPES. . . .



. . MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS FOR . .  
. IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC DRUGGISTS' .  
. . PILL, POWDER AND TIN BOXES. . .









## ONE OF THEM.

The following fac simile of a letter which has recently come into our hands explains itself. The artistic taste displayed in the notehead is only equaled by the elegant diction of the epistle:

**GOVERT • WEEKLY • NEWS**

F. L. WILLIAMS

PUBLISHER

MICHEL'S BLOCK, MAIN AND LAKE ST.

ONLY \$1.00 A YEAR.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING

Govert, Mich. June 1889

A. L. Smith Boston Harbor

Sir: overreached yourself  
the 29. inquiring of samples and  
and prices of job-printing,  
we are ~~to~~ billing order  
from all over and would be  
glad to get one from you,  
as follows,

500, Business card, \$1.85  
500 Letter-head " 2.00  
500 Envelopes (No. 6) 1.75  
500 Bill Headers 1.75  
600 Bill Headers 1.50  
500 Hand bills \$1.25  
prepaid everywhere in United States  
F. L. Williams

## JUST A HINT TO BOYS.

I stood in a store the other day, when a boy came in and applied for a situation.

"Can you write a good hand?" was asked.

"Yaas."

"Good at figures?"

"Yaas."

"Know the city well?"

"Yaas."

"That will do—I don't want you," said the merchant.

"But," I said, when the boy had gone, "I know that lad to be an honest, industrious boy. Why don't you give him a chance?"

"Because he hasn't learned to say 'Yes, sir,' and 'No, sir.' If he answers me as he did when applying for a situation, how will he answer customers after being here a month?"

What could I say to that? He had fallen into a bad habit, young as he was, which turned him away from the first situation which he had applied for.—*M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.*

In opening a can of colored ink, of which little is required, do not pull the skin off the top; break it at the side, take out what is wanted, and immediately replace the skin. If you take the skin all off, another will form, and the ink will be wasted. Keep all ink in cans well covered. Dust will ruin ink.—*Typo.*

## MR. C. F. CORDES.

This gentleman, who leaves our city to assume the management of the Denver Lithographic Company, is a well-known Chicagoan, and has been identified with the lithographic business since 1870, when he commenced to learn the trade under the tutelage of Mr. E. Carqueville, of the firm of Shober & Carqueville. After mastering its details, he removed to St. Paul, where he remained four years, when he returned to Chicago, and for four years



thereafter was foreman of the lithographic department of the J. M. W. Jones Stationery & Printing Company. Recognizing his preëminent qualifications, he was then promoted to the management of that department, which position he has filled for the past six years, alike to the satisfaction of the company, its patrons and workmen.

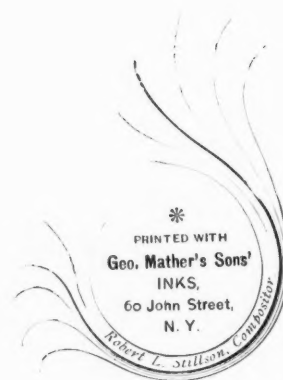
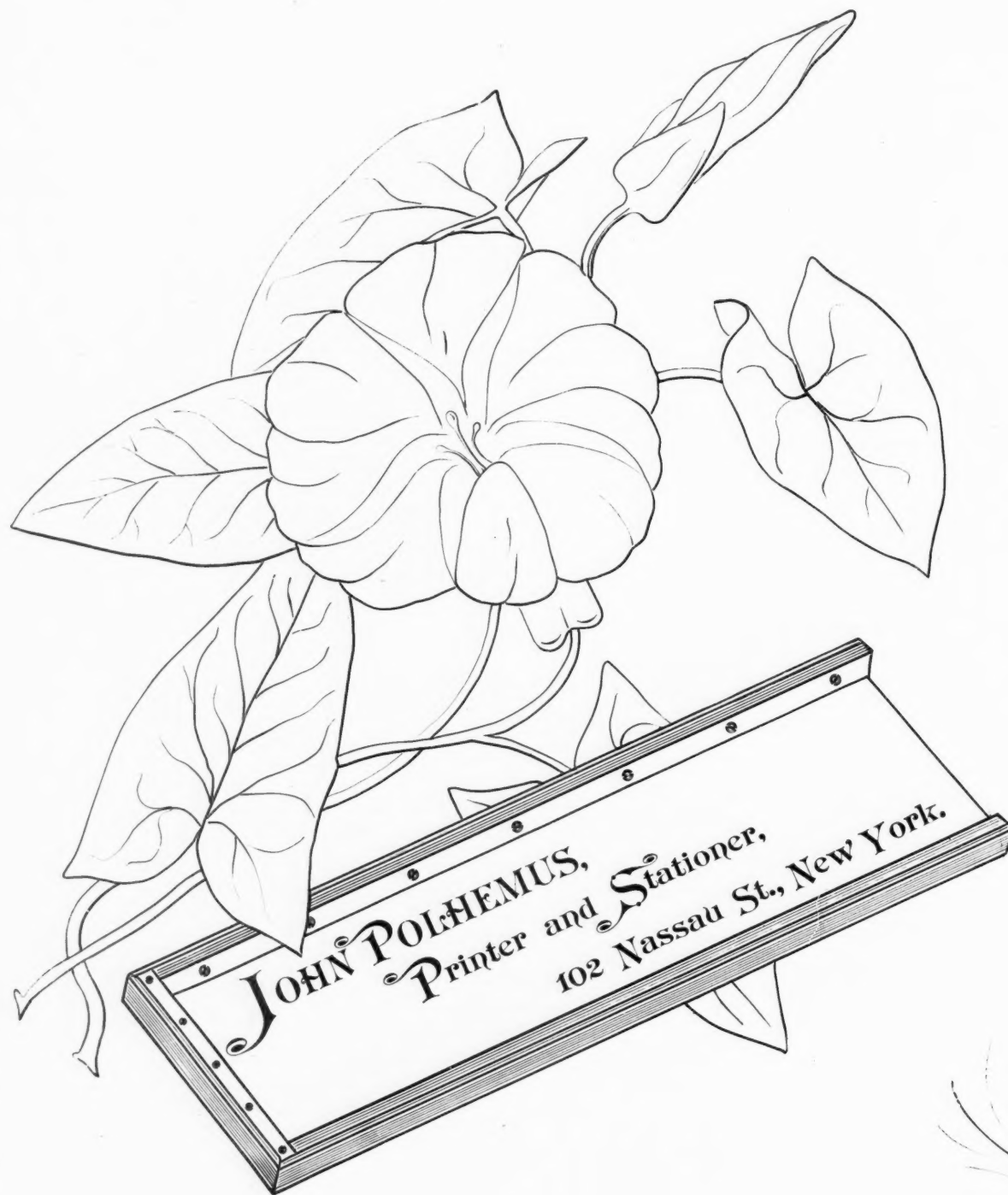
As stated, he leaves for a more extended field of usefulness and responsibility, and carries with him to his new sphere of labor the good wishes of *everyone* with whom he has been associated, his connection with them having been of the most pleasant character. On leaving, he was agreeably surprised by the presentation of a handsome diamond stud, the gift of his associates, accompanied with the best wishes for his success.

In securing his services, Denver has secured one of the best workmen of his profession in the United States, and THE INLAND PRINTER, as well as his legion of Chicago friends, will always be pleased to hear of his prosperity.

## OBITUARY.

Onesime Cypriot, for the past fifteen years foreman of the *World* composing room, died recently at his home in Brooklyn, of Bright's disease. Mr. Cypriot was born forty-seven years ago, in Montreal, Canada, but his working days were principally spent in the home of his adoption. Of his capacity no higher proof is necessary than the fact that during the new régime, as well as through the old, he held a position of such responsibility as the foremanship of a composing room requiring the services of almost two hundred men entails. Personally, he was a man of affable and engaging manners, quiet and gentlemanly, who made friends of all who knew him. He was a great favorite of the men under his superintendence, and will be deeply mourned. He leaves to survive him a widow and five children.





Key form to colored insert shown in November issue.



## CHICAGO NOTES.

THE Chicago *Herald* now consumes six carloads of print paper per week.

The firm of Donohue, Henneberry & Co., of this city, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

THE *Evening Journal*, of this city, has ordered two more Thorne typesetting machines. Their operators are paid the union scale of wages, \$18 per week.

At a regular meeting of the Illinois Society of Los Angeles, held a short time ago, Chicago was voted for unanimously as the place for holding the World's Exposition in 1892.

J. D. VAUGHAN, of Denver, delegate from the International Typographical Union to the Federation of Trades, which met at Boston, December 1, paid us a visit on his way thither.

WE acknowledge receipt of invitation and ticket for the reception, to be given by the Chicago Typographical Union, Thursday evening, January 16, at Battery "D," the work of William C. Hollister & Brother.

J. W. OSTRANDER, manufacturer of electrotype and stereotype machinery, 77-79 Jackson street, reports sales during 1889 fifty per cent more than those of 1888, and that the prospects for 1890 are of the most encouraging character.

IT is rumored that Mr. J. R. Walsh, the owner of the *Herald*, has offered \$250,000 for the *Times* property. If the offer is accepted the two papers will be consolidated. It is also stated that in that event the *Herald* will issue a penny evening paper.

MR. CHARLES J. WHIPPLE, for some time past with the Great Western Typefoundry, of this city, has taken a position with the firm of A. Zeese & Co. Mr. Whipple's wide acquaintance, extensive knowledge and popularity make him a valuable man in any business connected with the printing industry.

THE J. W. Butler Paper Company, 183, 185, 187 Monroe street, are now offering to the trade one of the largest and choicest stocks of holiday and fancy stationery to be found in the country. The styles are more attractive and desirable than those of former years, and the sales made show that they are appreciated.

THE *Herald* has leased, for ninety-nine years, the property on Washington street immediately adjoining the Western Union Telegraph Office, 61 feet front by 180 feet deep. The buildings thereon will shortly be pulled down, and in their place will be erected a structure six stories in height, planned and built especially for the use of the *Herald*.

THE typefounders of this city report business during the past year as fully up to former seasons in volume, but that, owing to low prices and the demoralized state of the trade, little if any profit has been attached to its transaction. We admit such a state of affairs is unsatisfactory to all parties interested, printers as well as typefounders, and hope matters will soon be settled on a permanent and mutually profitable basis.

THE Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company have secured the services of Mr. E. F. Soule, of Boston, who will hereafter be connected with their Chicago house as salesman. Mr. Soule is an all-around printer, and has spent some twenty years in the different duties from errand boy to proprietor. He was formerly manager of Golding & Co's printers' warehouse, Boston, and is well and favorably known to many of the printers of New England.

THE *National Magazine* for December will contain an interesting article by Prof. Schele de Vere, of the University of Virginia, entitled "A Chat About Numerals," giving many curious historical facts. Quite a noteworthy contribution to the poetic literature of America will be "The Nativity; a Christmas Carol," by F. W. Harkins, chancellor of the National University of Chicago, whose Shakespearean essays are continued in this number. "The University Extension System of England" will prove a timely article, being supplemented by a description of a benevolent society for similar work lately organized in Chicago, with headquarters at 147 Throop street, called "The University Extension and Home

Culture Society." This scholarly magazine is the cheapest of our monthlies, being only \$1.00 per year. Sample copy 10 cents. Published the first of each month by the National University of Chicago, whose novel teaching by mail will be described in this number.

THE Chicago correspondent of the *Paper Mill*, in a recent issue of that journal, pays a deserved compliment to the following named gentlemen. It says: "Good city salesmen in the paper trade are hard to find, and, in consequence, command high salaries. The best here are Judge Conley, of F. P. Elliott & Co.; Mr. Gregory, of Bradner, Smith & Co.; James Abell, of the J. W. Butler Paper Company, and James Joyce, of Calumet Paper Company. James Mix, one of the firm of George H. Taylor & Co., and Walter Gillette, of the Chicago Paper Company, are noted salesmen, but we don't include them in the salesmen class, as they are not under the direction of anyone—are, in fact, their own superior officers."

THE members of the Chicago Typographical Union intend celebrating Franklin's birthday in a manner creditable to themselves and the craft they represent; and with this object in view have secured Battery "D" in which to give their entertainment. In connection therewith the following circular, which explains itself, has been issued:

CHICAGO, December 12, 1889.

The membership of the union has increased so rapidly of late years, the offices in which they are employed are becoming so numerous, the city itself is growing so large, that opportunities for our meeting in social intercourse are less frequent than formerly. Realizing this fact, the union, at its November meeting, resolved to have a reception January 16 next, at Battery "D," that we may come together with our families in a sociable manner, and thus strengthen our organization through social ties. To this end we ask the cordial coöperation of every member of the union. We promise you good music and a thoroughly enjoyable evening. Come and bring your family. Arrangements have been made with a first-class caterer.

Invitations and tickets will be ready for distribution next week, and may be had of members of the committee, of fathers of chapels, and of the secretary-treasurer.

JAS. E. FULLERTON,  
Chairman,  
H. S. GOOCH,  
D. T. WILSON,

CHARLES ROSS,  
MORRIS GRITZMACHER,  
W. J. FORREST,  
M. B. LEHMANN,  
Entertainment Committee.

## PAPER TRADE ITEMS.

THE new paper mill at Kearney, Nebraska, was started up on November 11.

THE Kearney (Neb.) paper mill is the first in the United States to be run by electricity.

THE Pontiac paper mill, Streator, Illinois, is being fitted up and will soon be running.

THE Appleton (Wis.) Paper and Pulp Company has commenced the manufacture of manila wrapping.

THE postal card factory at Birmingham has the capacity of turning out 3,000,000 postal cards each day.

THE Fletcher factory at Alpena, Michigan, made during the year ending August 30, 3,695,523 pounds of pulp.

THE Jessup & Moore Paper Company has been awarded the contract for supplying the *Iron Age* with paper for 1890.

THE construction of a paper mill has been started at Eugene City, Oregon. It will run on news, and its estimated cost is \$250,000.

THE Orono Pulp and Paper Company, of Bangor, Maine, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000; par value of shares, \$100.

THE Salem River Paper Company, which makes paper and pulp at Malone, New York, asks for an extension, which it is said most of the creditors have agreed to grant. The liabilities are estimated at between \$100,000 and \$150,000.

THE Plimpton Manufacturing Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, turned out during October no less than 81,000,000 envelopes at the government stamped envelope works. This was during twenty-seven days, making an average of just three millions a day.



To consume all those envelopes in the same length of time, every man, woman and child of the population of the United States would have to use one and a third.

THE Valley Paper Company, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, has shipped to Mexico 1,500,000 reams of paper to be used in making postage stamps.

WILLIAM FLEMMING has moved his paper-making business from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Hartford City in the same state. Free gas and a cash bonus did the work.

THE daily producing capacity of the manila paper mills of the United States for 1889-90, is estimated at 1,228,600 pounds, an increase for the year of 136,200 pounds, or 12½ per cent.

RICE, KENDALL & CO., paper dealers, Boston, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership, and have been succeeded by the Rice-Kendall Company, which has been incorporated with a capital of \$150,000.

THE Columbia Paper Mills, at Las Camas, Oregon, turn out 1,800,000 pounds of straw paper a year, and 12,000 pounds of news paper a day. They use up 2,000 cords of cottonwood. The pay-roll includes seventy-five operatives.

THERE is a prospect of the second largest paper mill in the world, located at Glens Falls, New York, passing into the hands of an English syndicate of wealthy capitalists. W. A. Sheldon, the attorney for the owners, has sailed for Europe to negotiate on the part of the paper company in the matter. There seems to be no doubt but that negotiations are pending.

#### OF INTEREST TO THE CRAFT.

BROOKLYN Typographical Union has 300 members.

THE female typesetters of Boston are to be organized.

NEW YORK Typographical Union will not elect officers until March next.

THE *Union Printer*, of New York, is one of our most valued exchanges.

THIRTEEN out of the twenty-three compositors employed in the Philadelphia *News* office wear spectacles.

A PASS is now required for a visitor to secure entrance to the composing room of the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*.

IT is expected the Pittsburgh Typographical Union will shortly establish permanent headquarters for its financial secretary.

THE New York *World* now appears an eight-column paper. The width of the columns, however, has been reduced a pica.

DAVID RAMALEY has been appointed "boss" of the Minnesota state printing, and all state work now goes through his hands.

MISS MYRTIE SMITH, of the Sioux Falls *Argus-Leader* office, is the father of the chapel in the composing room of that establishment.

N. P. HOUX, of Austin, Texas, is now organizer for the Third District, International Typographical Union, in place of John C. Hook, resigned.

THE offices of the Fort Worth *Evening Mail* and *Texas Live Stock Journal* have been opened to union printers by a recent action of the union.

WE have received hundreds of circulars issued in Paris during the recent exposition, and we have not seen one that a Dakota amateur could not rival.

DAVID P. BOYER, once the general organizer of the International Typographical Union, is a candidate for supervisor of public printing of Ohio. The office is an appointive one. Mr. Boyer is now an employé of the Columbus *Post*.

A WASHINGTON telegram of November 19 says: "At a meeting last night of the typographical union a resolution was adopted repealing the eight-hour rule that has heretofore prevailed. This action will allow employers to work their men as many hours as they please and will result, it is believed, in causing the men in the government printing office who now work in the daytime to

work also at night whenever ordered to do so. The printers in the job and newspaper offices opposed the resolution unanimously, but it was carried by the men from the government printing office.

APPLICATION has been made to the president of the International Typographical Union for charters by the pressmen at Akron, Ohio, printers at New Westminster, British Columbia, and bookbinders of Indianapolis, Indiana.

THOMAS S. DANDO, president of the Dando Printing and Publishing Company, has recently been appointed by George W. Childs, of the *Public Ledger*, manager of the *Ledger* job printing office. The selection is a good one, as Mr. Dando is an experienced printer.

ST. LOUIS Typographical Union, No. 8, has now a monthly publication of its own, the *Printers' Journal*, which made its first appearance November 21. It is a very creditably gotten-up journal and THE INLAND PRINTER wishes it success. Rev. B. F. Heirs is editor.

AT the last meeting of Des Moines Typographical Union, held December 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, John Burke; vice-president, O. H. P. Groves; treasurer, John Rutherford; financial and corresponding secretary, Max Arenberg; recording secretary, P. S. Evans; sergeant-at-arms, S. S. Lightner.

TORONTO PRESSMEN'S UNION, No. 10, held its regular meeting November 9, at which the report of the delegate to the International Printing Pressmen's convention, held in New York City, was presented and unanimously received. The greatest satisfaction was expressed at the result of the convention, decisive action being deferred until the next regular meeting.

THE *Ledger* job printing office of Philadelphia offers \$500 in cash prizes for an original design of a showbill for the World's Fair to be held in 1892. The competition will be open to any artist in the United States. Parties wishing to compete should apply for specifications, addressing all communications in reference to the matter to Thomas S. Dando, manager of the *Ledger* job office, Sixth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

THE *Pioneer Press* club of St. Paul, Minnesota, under the auspices of Mr. E. P. Penniman, the efficient foreman of the job department, contains the names of sixty-five subscribers, and is the premier club of THE INLAND PRINTER. Mr. Penniman has taken some little pains in the matter, believing he will reap corresponding advantage in the increased efficiency of his workmen. THE INLAND PRINTER is pronounced by him, and others who are competent to judge by experience, an educator.

#### FOREIGN.

THERE are published in Belgium 872 newspapers and periodicals, 365 of which are political. At Brussels 275 papers are printed, 33 being published daily.

TWO employés at Lausanne, Switzerland, who had been counting packs of fifty-franc notes of the Swiss Federal Bank, wetting their fingers at their lips, fell seriously ill. The bank-notes had been printed with a very poisonous green.

THE school for printers' and typefounders' apprentices at Vienna has commenced the sixteenth year of its existence. It has 350 pupils, but more are to be expected, as several large offices are still to come. A special class for typefounders will be held.

THE German floating exhibition, projected by a large company of industrial and mercantile gentlemen at Berlin and in other German places, which is to visit all the important towns and harbors of the world, will contain a large printing office, and all branches are to be carried on on board, from type-casting to zincography and photo-glass printing, as well as bookbinding and its accessories. When in port a daily paper is to be published on board ship. Booksellers are also to have their salesrooms, and a well stocked reading room will add to the comforts of the floating palace. If all that is projected is carried out, the ship and its contents will certainly be worth seeing.—*Printer's Register, London*.



## PRESS ASSOCIATION NEWS.

At a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Illinois Press Association, held at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, it was decided to hold the next annual meeting at Peoria, February 18, 19 and 20. The excursion to Old Mexico will leave Peoria on the 21st. This meeting will be the twenty-fifth anniversary of the association, and a pleasant reunion may naturally be anticipated.

THE winter session of the Wisconsin Press Association will be held in the city of Janesville, February 18, 19 and 20, 1890. The annual address will be delivered on the evening of the 19th, by Mr. James Scott, of the *Chicago Herald*. The well-known humorous writer, Opie P. Read, of the *Arkansas Traveler*, will also be in attendance, and give what he styles "A Few Religious and Presumably Truthful Remarks." From present indications the sessions will be numerous attended. Mr. Byron J. Price, of the *Hudson Star and Times*, is the efficient president of the association.

## NEWSPAPER GOSSIP.

THE *Aurora* (Ill.) *Beacon* is now issued daily.

THE *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* is writing up Kansas cities.

THE *Democrat* and *Journal*, of Carrollton, Missouri, have consolidated.

A new democratic paper is about to be started in Hastings, Nebraska.

THE *Milwaukee Freie Presse* has been enlarged and changed to a quarto in form.

MRS. RAYNE, a Detroit lady, has opened a school for journalists in that city.

THE *Mirror* is a new paper at San Antonio, Texas, published by H. Ryder-Taylor.

THE *Daily Advertiser*, of Wilmington, North Carolina, has suspended publication.

THE *Oneida* (N. Y.) *Dispatch* has increased its form to eight columns to the page.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama, has two new Sunday papers, the *Journal* and the *Critic*.

MRS. CROLY (Jennie June) is preparing to start a new paper, to be called the *Woman's Century*.

THE *Monitor del Pueblo*, the first penny paper printed in Mexico, has suspended publication.

THE *Ottawa* (Ill.) *Free Trader*, which has been a weekly for nearly fifty years, has become a daily.

A new democratic evening paper will be published at East Saginaw, Michigan, about December 1.

A \$5,000 newspaper plant is to be set up at Lake Linden, Michigan, to publish a paper in French.

THE *Mobile* (Ala.) *Bulletin* has suspended publication, having combined with the *Sunday Gossip* of that place.

THE \$50,000 libel suit of Senator James C. McGinness vs. the *St. Louis Republic*, has been taken to the Supreme Court.

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL CLARKSON is about to sell to his brother Richard his interest in the *Iowa State Register*.

THE *Courier and Herald*, of Saginaw, Michigan, have been consolidated and incorporated, with a capital stock of \$50,000.

THE holiday issue of *Geyer's Stationer* is a beauty. It is a magnificently illustrated journal, consisting of eighty-two pages.

THE name of the *Minnesota Typefounder* has been changed to the *Northwestern Printer*, and will henceforth appear as a bi-monthly issue.

FIFTY editors of the Catholic press met in Baltimore recently and arranged for a general convention, to be held at Cincinnati, in May next.

THE first daily paper conducted and owned by a colored man is the *Daily Messenger*, published at Columbus, Georgia. The

editor is B. T. Harvey, who is a native of Alabama and not yet thirty years of age. His parents were both slaves.

B. G. EDDY, one of the publishers of the *Village and Farm*, Alden, New York, has been appointed postmaster at that place.

J. O. HODGES and H. T. Groom have commenced the publication of the *Real Estate Register and Trades Journal* at Lexington, Kentucky.

THE *New York Ledger* will henceforth be issued as a sixteen-page paper, profusely illustrated, and will admit advertisements to its last page.

SOME of the publishers of the cotton belt, where the cotton crop is short, are already offering to take good fat 'possums in payment for subscriptions.

THE *La Crosse* (Wis.) *Daily Press*, a new evening paper, has made its appearance, under the management of Fred W. Burke and Frank O. Smith.

THE world's medical periodicals number about two hundred and sixty-six, of which no less than one hundred and seventy-four are published in the United States.

THE *Hartford* (Conn.) *Courant* recently completed the 125th year of its existence, and printed on that day a fac simile of the first number as it originally appeared.

A NEW paper, called the *Democrat*, has been started at Ada, Ohio. That enterprising town now has four papers, and certainly no news should get away from the people.

THE *Electric Trade Journal* is the name of a twelve-page monthly, published at Elmira, New York, devoted to the interests of manufacturers, supply dealers and the trade.

THE *Hastings* (Neb.) *Daily Press*, made its first appearance Sunday, November 24. It is a handsome, seven-column journal, and is issued by the Press Publishing Company.

THE *Globe-Democrat*, of St. Louis, has made a year's contract with the Remington Paper Company for its supply of roll print, at 3 cents per pound, delivered in their pressroom.

THE November 30 issue of the *Saturday Spectator*, published at Minneapolis, contains a well-written article in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the World's Fair in 1892.

THE *Sunday Sun*, of Detroit, has been organized into a stock company, with \$40,000 capital, divided into 1,600 shares of \$25 each. D. P. Mackaye is the principal stockholder.

JOHN F. MEGINNESS, who has been in editorial charge of the *Daily Gazette and Bulletin*, Williamsport, Pennsylvania, for the past twenty years, has resigned and will devote his entire time to his local historical researches.

THE *North Platte* (Neb.) *Telegraph* changed hands on October 15, John M. Dyer retiring in favor of C. H. Hoge, formerly connected with the *Kearney Enterprise*. Matt Jones, who had charge of the office for nearly a year, is now employed in the job department of the *Rocky Mountain News*, at Denver, Colorado.

NO. 1, VOL. I, of the *Canadian Bibliographer and Library Record*, published at Hamilton, Ontario, has been received. Its mission as stated is to serve as a medium of communication between those interested in the production and sale of books and their clientele, the book buyers, with special reference to Canadian writers and Canadian books.

HAINES D. CUNNINGHAM has succeeded to the editorship of the *New York Press*, left vacant by the appointment of Robert P. Porter as superintendent of the census of 1890. Mr. Cunningham is a brother of John H. Cunningham, managing editor of the *Utica Herald*. He is a veteran journalist and Albany correspondent, and an able, straightforward, conscientious workman.

THE smallest town in the world to support a newspaper is Orando, in the Big Bend country, Oregon. There are three houses in town and eight inhabitants, four men, three women and a little girl, yet the *News* is published every week. The compositor on the *News* "keeps batch" in the little room occupied by the type cases and a six-column army press. A kitchen table is used for an



"imposing stone," and the cook-stove serves to warm the office and fry the bacon for both editor and printer.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch*.

THE manager of the Manchester (N. H.) *Sun*, under date of November 27, writes as follows: "It would be a great accommodation to us if you would correct a statement made by your Manchester correspondent concerning our paper, as it has been practically the 7th morning (or Sunday) daily of the week, its local news and telegrams having been gathered after 4 P.M. Saturday up to about 3.30 A. M. Sunday, and they were not taken from the dailies here of Saturday or throughout the week, as stated."

#### TRADE NEWS.

W. R. CHESNEY & Co., printers, Topeka, Kansas, have gone out of business.

SHIELDS & O'BRIEN, printers, Faribault, Minnesota, have dissolved partnership.

RAPLINGER & WILSON, printers, Springfield, Massachusetts, have dissolved partnership.

CHARLES E. COSBY & Co., printers, Minneapolis, Minnesota, have dissolved partnership.

H. G. METEL & Co., printers, St. Cloud, Minnesota, have been succeeded by P. Fahnländer.

GIDEON & Co., proprietors of the Franklin Printing Company, Omaha, Nebraska, have sold out.

MESSRS. HALL & HALL, Portland, Maine, have recently added a Campbell two-revolution pony press.

BUCKINGHAM & HESSER, publishers and printers, Mendocino, California, have dissolved partnership.

MR. E. D. TWOMBLY has started a new office in South Berwick, Maine, and purchased a Campbell Oscillator.

ROGERS, LISLE & Co., printers, Chattanooga, Tennessee, have dissolved partnership. W. Rogers continues.

SEYMOUR & MUIR, Grand Rapids, Michigan, have consolidated with the Eaton, Lyon & Allen Printing Company.

THE *Homestead* office, Springfield, Massachusetts, have just added a perfecting press for their magazine work.

RICE, KENDALL & Co., wholesale paper dealers, Boston, Massachusetts, have been succeeded by the Rice-Kendall Company.

THE Lewiston (Maine) *Journal* office has recently added to its plant a 44 by 64 Campbell Oscillator, the largest press of its kind yet made.

THE *Daily News*, Lowell, Massachusetts, has ordered a perfecting press which will be in place about the first of January, it is expected.

CHARLES M. BROWN has purchased the F. A. Knap job printing establishment, at Jamestown, New York. Its location is 211 Main street.

THE firm of Farris, Smith & Co., printers and publishers, St. Louis, Missouri, has dissolved. Mr. John T. Smith will continue the business.

B. H. FORCE & BROTHER, printers, New York, have dissolved partnership. The business will be continued by a new firm under the same style.

GREEN, TAYLOR & HINSDALL, printers, Grand Rapids, Michigan, have been succeeded by the Grand Rapids Printing Company, Toren & Hinsdell, proprietors.

AYERILL, CARPENTER & Co., wholesale paper dealers in paper and printers' supplies, St. Paul, Minnesota, have been succeeded by Wright, Barrett & Stillwell.

M. ROSENBLATT & SON, proprietors of the Keystone Printing House, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, have dissolved partnership. Benjamin Rosenblatt will continue the business.

THE Daily News Publishing Company has been incorporated at Springfield, Illinois, to publish a newspaper and conduct a

general publishing and printing business. Capital stock \$30,000. The incorporators are George B. Stadden, E. P. Roe and E. S. Scott.

MR. FRANK DINGLEY, of the *Journal* office, Lewiston, Maine, is away on a trip to England, and making quite a stay in London. It is expected that he will return about the first of next month.

MR. H. G. BISHOP has just got out his second edition of "Printers' Order Book and Record of Cost," a production which has certainly found favor with printers. Orders for same should be sent to 37 North Pearl street, Albany, New York.

THE Lakeside Press, of Auburn, Maine, photogravure, lithographic and letterpress printers, have increased their capital stock to \$25,000, and are moving their establishment to Portland, Maine. They have just purchased another Campbell press.

#### RECENT PATENTS.

The following list of patents relating to the printing interests is specially reported by Franklin H. Hough, solicitor of American and foreign patents, 925 F street N.-W., Washington, D. C., who will furnish copies of patents for 25 cents each:

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 5, 1889.

414,299—Printing machines, mechanism for cutting and feeding paper for. J. A. Dear, Jersey City, N. J.

414,593—Printing press, cutting and feeding mechanism. W. Scott, Plainfield, N. J.

414,571—Printing surface compound. A. J. Parker, New Cross, County Surrey, Eng.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 12, 1889.

415,152—Printing form and means for securing the same in place, flexible. W. C. Wendte, assignor to W. H. Forbs, Boston, Mass.

414,811—Printing frames, vignetting attachment for. S. D. Harvey, Tipton, Ind.

414,979—Printing machine, Adjusting gearing for. J. T. King, Madison, Wis.

414,991—Printing press. N. Billstein and J. F. Snediker, Philadelphia, Pa.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 19, 1889.

415,321—Printing machine. J. L. Firm, Jersey City, N. J.

ISSUE OF NOVEMBER 26, 1889.

415,902—Printing and ruling machine combined. J. W. Dickenson, New York.

415,985—Printing device. A. L. Stevens, Philadelphia, Pa.

#### BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

**Altoona, Pa.**—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 27 cents; evening papers, 22 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Nothing worth communicating. Tourists are few, but all succeed in "catching on" for a day or so. May give you something better next month.

**Atchison, Kan.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good for light run; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, generally time; job printers, \$15 per week. Work in job very light; book fair, newspaper work quiet. This city quieter than for years; scarcely enough work for regulars, and plenty of home subs to meet all requirements.

**Austin, Texas.**—State of trade, moderate; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; bookwork, per week, \$20; job printers, per week, \$20. Subbing on morning paper good. Work in state printing office good.

**Baltimore, Md.**—State of trade, bad; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.20. Work has been and is now in bad condition, especially in book and job offices. Would advise strangers to remain away from this town for the present.

**Bay City, Mich.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, not bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. At the last regular meeting the following officers were elected and installed for the ensuing term: President, E. Cummings; vice-president, J. E. W. S. Saunders; recording secretary, Jason Waterman; financial and corresponding secretary, J. A. Hopkins; treasurer, Fred J. Wharton; sergeant-at-arms, J. W. Hand. Mr. H. Wallis, who has been foreman of the *Tribune* for the past few months resigned and returned to Saginaw. "Hank" made many friends among the boys during his stay here, and all were sorry to see him go.

**Brooklyn, N. Y.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. A convention of the Workingmen's Assembly, State of New York, will be held in Albany on December 10, at which the subject of a state printing office will be discussed and means to further it devised.

**Charleston, S. C.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not promising; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The *Labor Advocate*, published by M. J. Farrier, made its



bow to the journalistic world on November 22. It is a neat addition to the list of labor papers.

**Cheyenne, Wyo.**—State of trade, poor; prospects, good from January 14; composition on morning papers, 45 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$21. Prospects better than for some time. Territorial legislature meets January 14, 1890, and there will be employment for all idle men here.

**Columbia, S. C.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not too encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week for nine hours; job printers, per week, \$18 and \$20. The state work is now in full blast, and will continue until December 24, when things will resume their normal condition—only middling.

**Columbus, Ohio.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, brightening; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, per week, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. The holidays coming on has had a tendency to brighten prospects in newspaper, and to some extent in book and job offices. All offices running their usual full force.

**Dayton, Ohio.**—State of trade, encouraging; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$15. Frank T. and Geo. P. Huffman have purchased the morning *Democrat* and daily *Monitor*. The name of the latter has been changed to *Evening News*. Business outlook very good.

**Des Moines, Iowa.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening, 28 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Work is only fair, with plenty of men to meet the demand.

**Duluth, Minn.**—State of trade, good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, per week, \$17; job printers, per week, \$17. Rumors were afloat the past week that the *Duluth Tribune* was about to undergo a change of management. Its present proprietor denies the statement. All printers here would be glad if it is a fact, provided the new men would bring a ghost that walks weekly.

**Fort Wayne, Ind.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; bookwork, \$13.50; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Annual election held at last meeting resulted in the reelection of the old officers, with but very few exceptions.

**Galveston, Tex.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, dull; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 42 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. Quite an influx of tourists has been added to the already large sub list. No improvement likely to occur in the state of trade.

**Grand Rapids, Mich.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$14 per week; job printers, per week, \$14. Everything seems unusually quiet for this city. The printing business has not been as quiet for several years past. The job offices are not employing any extra help to speak of. Miss A. M. Fleming and Miss R. J. Piatt have received appointments in the government printing office and are on their way hence.

**Harrisburg, Pa.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; book and job printers, per week, \$12. Very little work outside of daily papers.

**Houston, Tex.**—State of trade, good for number of printers now here; prospects, not good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$18; foremen, \$22.50. Evening papers are non-union and pay from 25 cents to 30 cents. Morning paper is non-union but pays the scale. Bertrand McAtee and Frank Sheran have been here and worked on the *Post*, non-union, without depositing their cards.

**Indianapolis, Ind.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, very good; composition on morning papers, 38 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. The supply of printers exceeds the demand.

**Jackson, Mich.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 27 cents; bookwork, \$12 per week, or 27 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work has been very good for the past month, job offices and newspapers employing extra men.

**Jacksonville, Fla.**—State of trade, tolerably fair, place over run; prospects, a little dim; composition on morning papers, 33 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 33 cents; job printers, per week, \$16 to \$18.

**Jefferson City, Mo.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.50. Seg. Ferguson, formerly day foreman of the *Globe-Democrat*, and Ed Mayer, have started a neat little job office in this city, and it will be strictly union. No. 119 wishes them success.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—State of trade, poor; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The town is as usual crowded with subs and the papers are growing leaner. The management of the *Globe* recently asked for single column cuts, which was refused. This union is in no humor to make any reductions or concessions. We are making too little now. The *Evening News* is cutting out all the fat and reducing expenses.

**Keokuk, Iowa.**—State of trade, good; prospects, bright; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 26 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12. Work was never better, either in news or job rooms. The papers are putting on extra frames.

**Knoxville, Tenn.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$14. Trade is pretty fair, with brighter prospects in the near future. About all the work that is wanted. Do not hear any complaint from tourists.

**Leavenworth, Kan.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, little better; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Rumor has it that another morning daily will be started soon. Jobwork, which has been exceptionally good for some time past, has taken a drop and remains at par with bookwork—nothing being done and no prospects.

**Logansport, Ind.**—State of trade, good; prospects, still better. Since writing to you last, we have had the *Daily Reporter* come into the union.

**Los Angeles, Cal.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$20. The town is crowded with printers. The holidays might stir things up a little, but after that the prospects are undoubtedly dull.

**Louisville, Ky.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, a little better; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening papers, 39½ cents; bookwork, \$18; job printers, per week, \$18. The book scale has been changed from \$16 to \$18 per week. Henry Tobias has made application to join this union.

**Lynchburg, Va.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, \$12 per week; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$12.

**Macon, Ga.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, good for some time; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, \$13 per week; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$12 to \$18. The above state of trade applies to jobwork, as there are always enough printers and to spare to absorb all the subbing on the only morning paper.

**Milwaukee, Wis.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, very bad; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 to \$21. The St. Paul railroad offices are going to Chicago. This will virtually kill three or four offices which now do the work.

**Minneapolis, Minn.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 42 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. The recent fire has compelled the newspapers to put up with smaller quarters, thereby reducing the forces. The *Tribune* job office, one of the largest, burned. Will be some time before they can get to running again.

**Mobile, Ala.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

**Montreal, P. Q.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, uncertain; composition on morning papers, 32 cents; evening papers, 28 cents; job printers, per week, \$10; pressmen, \$9 to \$10. An overabundance of subs on all the papers, making it hard to catch on more than one night per week. About forty job printers are out of work. Tourists are advised to keep away from Montreal till the prospects are brighter.

**Newark, N. J.**—State of trade, good; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 36 cents; bookwork, 36 cents; job printers, per week, \$17. The winter season has opened well, still there are plenty of idle hands standing around. The *Newark Echo* did not make its appearance November 16. A weekly society paper to be known as the *Sub-urban*, will make its bow December 14.

**New Haven, Conn.**—State of trade, inadequate to the demand; prospects, unapproachable; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 35 cents; bookwork, 35 and 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. In the past eighteen years that I have worked in this city, business has not been in the same unpromising condition at this season of the year, there being so little to do in the book and job offices. The newspapers are well supplied. Tourists should take special notice of this fact.

**Ogden, Utah.**—State of trade, brisk; prospects, good for continuance; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job printers, per week, \$18. Newspaper work is about the same as last month. About five subs in town now; some having emigrated to Salt Lake. About twenty-four cases are run among the three newspapers.

**Omaha, Neb.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, not very good; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 37 cents; bookwork, \$16; job printers, per week, \$18. There is altogether too many printers in the city now, and we will soon be flooded if they keep coming as fast as they have been recently.

**Peoria, Ill.**—State of trade, growing better; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 36 cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 38 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Subs are getting all the work they care about doing at present.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**—State of trade, very good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 42½ cents; evening, 37½ cents; bookwork, 37½ cents; job printers, per week, \$16.

**Portland, Ore.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, 45 cents; job



printers, per week, \$21. We have a new daily, the morning *Journal*, with eight file cases. Rumor says we will have a large democratic daily next spring.

**Providence, R. I.**—State of trade, very dull; prospects, poor; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 32 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. The trouble between the union and the *Telegram* remains unsettled. A few union men allowed to work there on sufferance. The *Journal* uses twelve machines, consequently does not need many compositors. "Rats" in *Telegram* office and machines in *Journal*, makes the town a poor one for union men.

**Richmond, Va.**—State of trade, fairly good; prospects, encouraging; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 40 cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$16. State legislature in session and for that reason more work than usual, which is likely to continue for the next ninety days, when session ends. Some idle printers still, though a good many have gone to work.

**Savannah, Ga.**—State of trade, steady; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 37½ cents; evening papers, 33 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15 and \$18. Work on morning papers very good, while in job offices it is very dull. Good supply of "subs" on hand.

**Seattle, W. T.**—State of trade, good; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 50 cents; evening papers, 45 cents; bookwork, per week, \$21; job printers, per week, \$21. Some union changes were made in scale of prices relating to over-price matter at the last meeting of the union. Price and a quarter abolished and objectionable features raised to price and a half.

**Sioux City, Iowa.**—State of trade, fair in newspaper offices; prospects, very fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$14 and \$16. Work in the job offices has fallen off considerable since last month; one office was running on half time last week. Work on the newspapers is about fair, and as your Los Angeles correspondent said, last month, with subs sufficient and to spare.

**Springfield, Ill.**—State of trade, rather dull; prospects, a little improved; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, \$15 per week; job printers, per week, \$15. The *Trades and Mining Gazette* is a new candidate for public favor and patronage. Excepting a few minor details it is a neat looking sheet. The first number appeared November 9, and it is to be published weekly.

**Springfield, Ohio.**—State of trade, fair with enough printers to supply the demand; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$13.50. Things are moving along quietly, with nothing of interest to communicate. M. J. Hurley who was severely injured by a railroad train a few weeks since, is rapidly recovering. He carried a Trenton, N. J., card at the time of the accident.

**Topeka, Kan.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, good; composition on morning papers, 33½ cents; evening papers, 28½ cents; bookwork, 40 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. There are rumors of a new morning paper to be operated in the interest of the resubmission of the prohibition amendment, but only rumors.

**Trenton, N. J.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, bright for the winter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening, 35 cents; bookwork, \$14; job printers, per week, \$14. The apprentice question is one that the union will be compelled to handle very soon, or we shall be overrun with an inferior lot of journeymen.

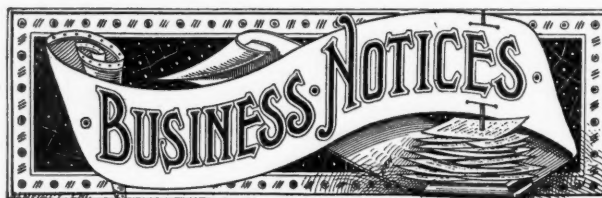
**Utica, N. Y.**—State of trade, like the sparrow, is picking up; prospects are somewhat brighter; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 31½ cents; bookwork, 31½ cents; job printers, per week, \$12.50. The weekly scale causes dissatisfaction, inasmuch as it seems out of proportion to the price paid for piecework, and the members of the union are considering the advisability of asking for an increase in order to bring the scale up to the proper standard.

**Wheeling, W. Va.**—State of trade, fair; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. At the regular meeting of No. 79 held December 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. C. Jones; vice-president, J. F. Francis; secretary, W. T. Mitchell; treasurer, Ned Sims; sergeant-at-arms, Elmer Carlin.

**Wichita, Kan.**—State of trade, only fair; prospects, not flattering; composition on morning papers, 35 cents; evening papers, 30 cents; job printers, per week, \$15. Evening papers have each added a case since last report; but the *Eagle* is running a phalanx of one case per night; subs plentiful.

**Wilmington, Del.**—State of trade, dull; prospects, fair; composition on morning papers, 30 cents; evening papers, 25 cents; bookwork, per week, \$10 and \$12; job printers, per week, \$12. Cannot give tourists any encouragement to stop here for work, as the local supply is at present greater than the demand.

**Worcester, Mass.**—State of trade, rather fair; prospects, very uncertain; composition on morning papers, 40 cents; evening papers, 33½ cents; bookwork, 35 cents; job printers, per week, \$10 to \$15. Although all the offices are doing business, still they say business is quiet. All the "regulars" are working every day, but as usual the "traveler" has no show; nothing needing their presence now except the directory, and that has its full complement of men at present.



**PERFECT NEWS STICKS.**—Daily papers will find a great advantage in the perfect news stick, made by the Central Typefoundry. The sticks are made solid the exact width of a column.

**READER,** do you require a stereotyping outfit (and we desire our inquiry more particularly to refer to country printers)? If so, and have heretofore felt the need of this essential, and you must have, write to Carl Schraubstadter, Jr., 303-305 North Third street, St. Louis, and learn how easily your wish to obtain one can be accomplished. It will pay you to do so.

The Denver branch of the Queen City Printing Ink Company has been compelled by increase in business to remove to more commodious quarters, and may now be found at 1744 Blake street, where its efficient representative, Mr. R. O. Boyd, is prepared to promptly execute all orders. Purchasers should remember the stock carried is the largest in the state, and that their inks are made to suit the climate.

#### COPPER ALLOY TYPE

Is making great headway in Philadelphia. The Central Typefoundry have lately fitted out the Philadelphia *Daily Record*, and have just received an immense order for book and job type from the great house of Allen, Lane & Scott. The Philadelphia agents of the Central Typefoundry are R. W. Hartnett & Bro.

#### TIME TABLE FIGURES.

The Central Typefoundry of St. Louis have just produced several sizes (pearl to brevier) of figures specially cut for time tables and folders, all on "n" set light-face figures for A. M. and a black-face figure for P. M., also all the logotypes for this class of work.

#### PERFECT MAILING TYPE.

The Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis, make a new style of type for mail lists. Every character, caps, lower case, points and figures are on "n" set long primer body. This will save an immense amount of trouble in correcting, as spacing is entirely done away with. The type is sold at a very low figure.

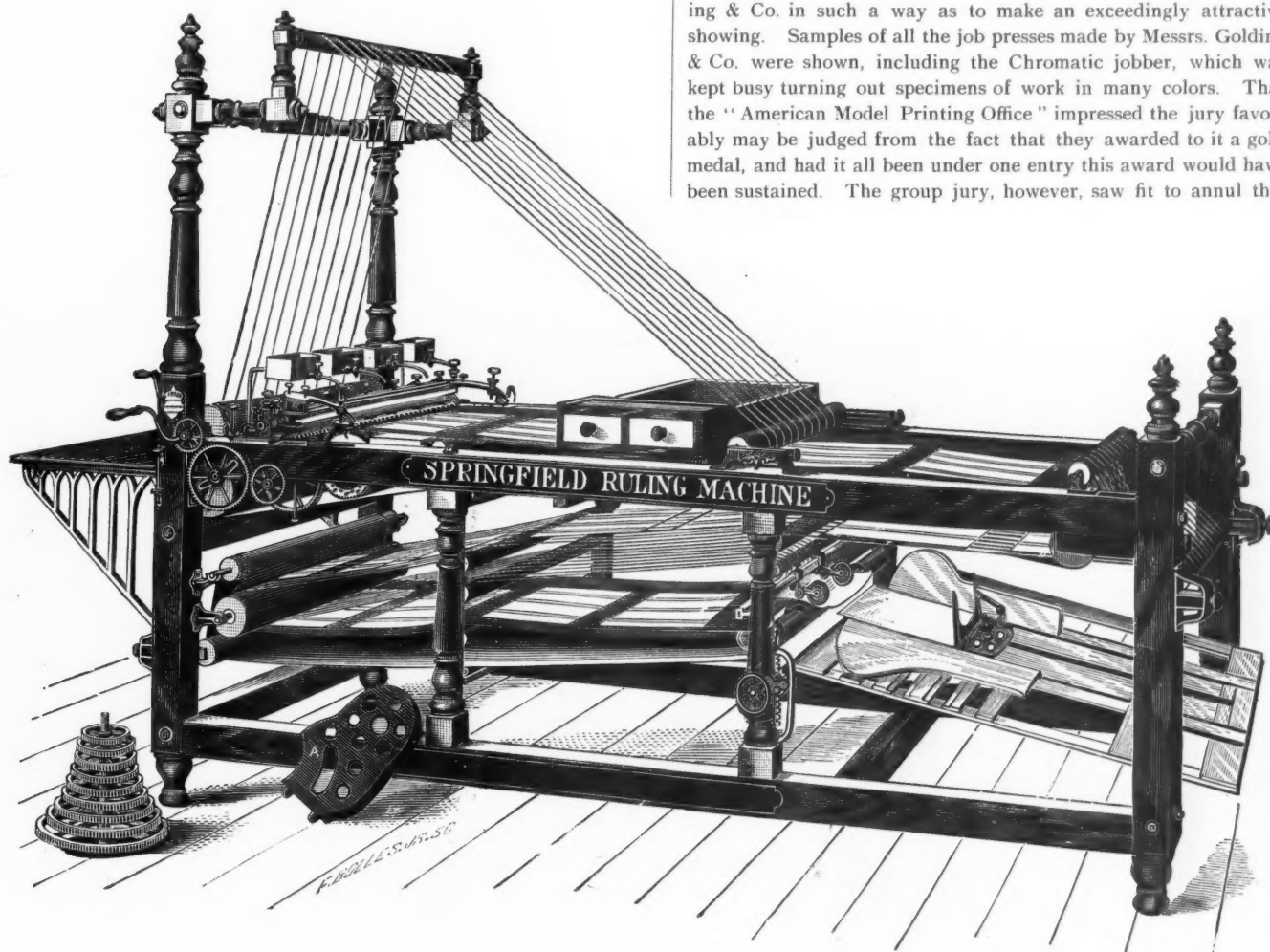
#### PHOTO-TYPE INKS.

Photo-type or half-tone cuts have, within a short time, come into such general use that the Buffalo Printing Ink Works, 10 to 20 Brace street, Buffalo, New York, have given attention to the production of a series of inks especially adapted to this class of work. Many inks which work well on wood cuts will not produce good results on photo-types, which are much more liable to fill in working than the finest wood cuts. They have prepared a sample book showing twelve different inks, any of which are guaranteed perfect in working qualities. Among them are several new art tones; and two of these, the red-toned photo and the purple-toned photo, will be found to reproduce the delicate shades of photography more nearly than any other inks ever placed on the market. A number of inks are shown in this book which give photogravure effects and much more sharpness than the soft photographic shades. Still sharper effects, similar to steel engraving, may be obtained by using the photo-type black or photo-type black-toned. The printer will at once realize that if these inks work well on photo-types they must necessarily be superior inks for use on wood cuts or any style of photo-engravings. The new sample book will be mailed free upon application to the company. Send for it.



## PIPER RULING MACHINES.

We take great pleasure in showing new and late improved machinery. The cut below illustrates one of the very best ruling machines manufactured. It is known as the "Piper Ruling Machine." This cut shows the "F. F." machine, with patent beam standards, patent combination receiving box and lay-boy, patent striker for striking all lengths of paper without changing cylinders, and has the improved drip fountains. J. M. Ives & Co., the



well-known dealers in bookbinders' machinery, at 293 Dearborn street, Chicago, are the agents for this machine, and carry a large stock of them in different styles, hand and power, with and without strikers. Anyone contemplating putting in a first-class ruling machine, or other bookbinders' machinery, should correspond with or call upon them.

## ANOTHER NEW ENTERPRISE.

Harry L. Fulton, designer and draftsman, for many years with C. W. Erby, the engraver, Chicago, has recently branched out for himself, and has taken quarters at 167 Dearborn street, room 600, where he would be pleased to see his many friends. Mr. Fulton's well-known abilities as a draftsman, and the careful and painstaking effort put upon all his productions will, no doubt, secure for him a large business. He does mechanical work in a most perfect way, his drawings upon the block being considered the best in the city, and his lettering and pen-drawing work are second to none. Work for the trade will be one of his specialties and is solicited. Call and see him when in need of any work in his line, or drop him a postal and he will be pleased to visit you.

## GOLDING &amp; CO. AT THE PARIS' EXPOSITION.

The exhibit of Messrs. Golding & Co., of Boston, at the Paris Exposition is said, by persons who saw it, to have been the best in the department of printing, and as a consequence it attracted a great deal of attention from all visitors interested in the trade. Mr. M. P. McCoy, of London, England, had charge of the exhibit, which was called the "American Model Printing Office." Being the English agent for the best American typefoundries, Mr. McCoy was enabled to combine the products with those of Messrs. Golding & Co. in such a way as to make an exceedingly attractive showing. Samples of all the job presses made by Messrs. Golding & Co. were shown, including the Chromatic jobber, which was kept busy turning out specimens of work in many colors. That the "American Model Printing Office" impressed the jury favorably may be judged from the fact that they awarded to it a gold medal, and had it all been under one entry this award would have been sustained. The group jury, however, saw fit to annul this

award and simply allow the awards made upon the different exhibits in the office. Besides their presses Mr. McCoy showed the cases, cabinets, rule and lead cutters, and all the other specialties manufactured by Golding & Co.

The Golding jobber received a silver medal, the highest award made to any exhibitor of platen presses. Gold medals were bestowed only on cylinder machines. It is a singular fact that no awards were given to the French platen machines, and that the single award given to the Golding was the highest that could be given to platen presses. As this was Golding & Co's first exhibit, they feel they received all the recognition they could reasonably expect, especially as the jury had made a rule that exhibitors who exhibited for the first time would not receive as high awards as those who had exhibited at the previous Paris Exposition.

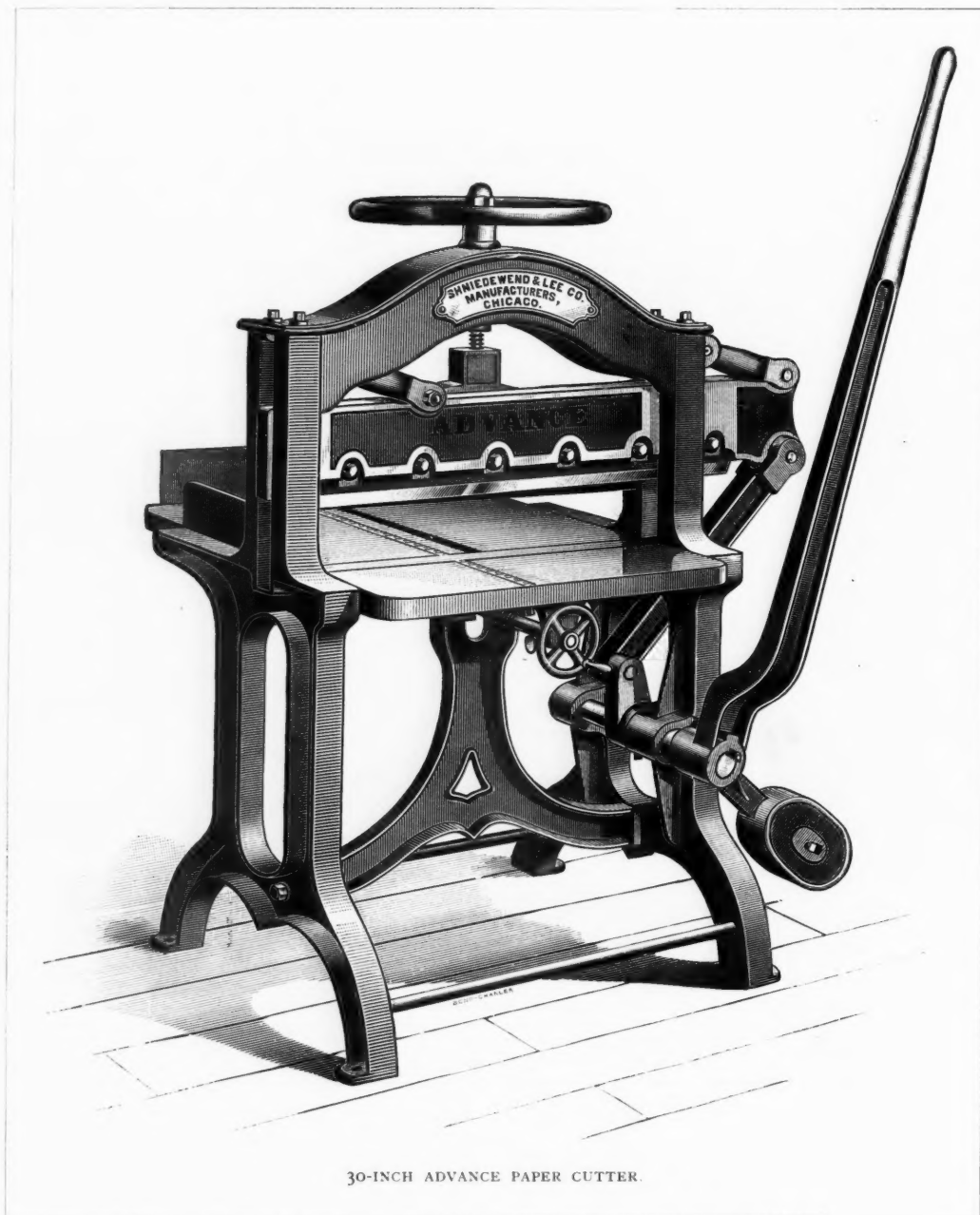
Messrs. Golding & Co. are justly proud of their success at this, their first exhibit at the Paris Exposition, especially under the rules adopted by the jury of award. They received as high award as did any of the American exhibitors, notwithstanding the others had exhibited at the previous exposition. It is certainly something to be proud of, and speaks well for the machines made by them.



**A SUPERB PAPER CUTTER.**

The progressive house of Shniedewend & Lee Company, of this city, has lately introduced a new and larger size of the popular Advance paper cutter, which deserves more than passing attention. Nominally, it is a 30-inch cutter, although it actually squares 30½ inches, as that is the width of the table and the distance between the side-frames. No words would so well impress one with the

It has also the required strength and solidity to compensate for its increased size. It is not encumbered with gears or springs, the knife-bar having a link motion, and the lever being counter-balanced. The knife has the dip-cut, which makes the cutting very easy, and at the same time it has the same forward motion, or shearcut, which is a feature of cutters built by this house. It is provided with long back and side gauges. A special feature of convenience is the figured scale, sunk in the table, both back



30-INCH ADVANCE PAPER CUTTER.

massive strength of this machine as the appearance of the cut itself. It leaves nothing to be desired in this respect. While the Advance paper cutter deserves to be classed among the best lever cutting machines in the market, its price ranges among those of much less real value. The price of the size shown on this page is \$165, which fact, in connection with its splendid qualities, renders it a most remarkable machine.

The 30-inch Advance is built after the same general design as the other sizes of the Advance cutter, which is admitted to be the most popular moderate-priced cutting machine ever introduced.

and in front of the knife. The rear scale measures 30 inches. Purchasers who require a cutter of large capacity, at moderate cost, will not hesitate to select the 30-inch Advance, if they will once compare it with other machines of about the same price. It may be procured of any typefounder or dealer, or from the manufacturers, at their salesroom, 303-305 Dearborn street.

BINDERS' EMBOSSEING PLATES, made of very thick copper, and in an endless variety, are made by Central Typefoundry, of St. Louis. Send for specimens.



**BRASS TYPE.**

Bookbinders are to be congratulated upon the fact that the Central Typefoundry of St. Louis is making the best brass type to be found in the world, and at about half the price of the imported article.

**IMPORTANT REMOVAL.**

The Chicago agency of the American Strawboard Company has removed from 178 Monroe street to their new and commodious quarters at 152 and 153 Michigan avenue, where they occupy a building admirably suited to their business. It is 40 by 165 feet in size, four stories and basement, and is well arranged for the expeditious and systematic handling of their immense trade. The main floor is devoted to the office, which has been fitted up in the most elegant manner, and to the large stock of strawboard which is constantly kept on hand. The second, third and fourth floors contain the largest and most complete stock of binders' supplies and machinery carried by any house in the West. The basement is used for the storage of rolled strawboard. Box makers and bookbinders can find in this establishment a full and complete line of any of the goods needed in their business, and no matter how large or how small the order may be, it can be filled with the utmost promptness. The building is lighted with electric lights, has large double elevator, and in the rear the immense iron sheds protect goods in all weathers when being loaded for shipment. All details for the carrying on of the extensive business of the company have been carefully looked after, and customers can depend upon getting what they order and when promised without any question. Write the company when in need of any goods in their line. They are always ready to give any information, send circulars, or fill orders, and from their complete stock cannot fail to furnish you with anything wanted in their line.

**MONTAGUE & FULLER.**

Among the establishments in the United States furnishing a complete stock of bookbinders' machinery, few occupy so prominent, and certainly none a more prominent position than the firm whose name heads this article. Carrying a complete stock of this class of machinery, of the most improved character, and representing the products of the foremost manufacturers in the country, they can furnish without delay *every requisite* needed for the equipment of a first-class bindery, from a ruling pen to a wire stitching machine, and these, too, at factory prices.

The growth of this firm has been phenomenal. Starting in the business of bookbinders' machinery January 1, 1887, with four special machines, representing the manufacturers direct, and sending all orders to be executed to them, they thus secured to the customer a double guarantee of perfection in every machine sold from the manufacturer to themselves. Upon this principle they have persistently enlarged their business until they now carry one of the largest and choicest lines of bookbinders' machinery to be found in one establishment. Both members of this firm are practical mechanics, and they employ men to travel for them whose qualifications are those of the mechanic rather than the polished salesman, whose first duties are those of a machinist in adjusting and fixing machinery formerly sold; in teaching operators, and in every way making better the machines they represent wherever found out of order; and for this work, for which there is no remuneration, Messrs. Montague & Fuller look to the trade's appreciation of their work for future business. That other manufacturers appreciate their thoroughness in this particular is seen by the increase of their list of machinery. By combining these different manufacturers, Messrs. Montague & Fuller are enabled to represent their various clients at much less cost than is possible alone, and in consequence a number of these manufacturers have reduced the price of their goods, an item of importance to the trade which should not be overlooked by them. Messrs. Montague & Fuller try to secure the agency or sale of the *best* of all bookbinders' machinery; failing in that, they offer nothing in that class for sale. Their province is that of salesmen, placing all

machines on trial, attending to the successful running of every machine, teaching operators how to run and care for their machine and adding thereby a guarantee to every machine sold.

Their headquarters in New York, located at 41 Beekman street, have recently been materially enlarged by adding the store, 166 William street, thereto, by which more light as well as more room has been secured, and by which they are better able to exhibit their large and varied stock of machines.

Fully alive to the requirements and growing demands of the West, and the advantages of having a special emporium therein, they have recently established at 345 Dearborn street and 82 Third avenue, Chicago, a store under the immediate supervision of Mr. Fuller, one of the firm, where, in addition to a full supply of the machinery manufactured or sold by the firm, purchasers can secure at short notice duplicates of all parts of the machines carried in stock, at factory prices—an advantage which requires no reasoning to prove its value; the availing of which will save from three to four days time under former arrangements.

A special feature in connection with this firm is that they take particular care of the machines they sell; or, in other words, scrupulously carry out to the fullest extent the *guarantee given at time of purchase*. Among the special machines for which this company are agents may be mentioned the Smyth Book Sewing Machines, the Thompson Wire Stitching Machines, the Elliot Thread Stitching Machines, the Jones Signature Press, the Sedgwick Automatic Paper Feeding Machine, the Chambers Book Folding Machines, the Acme Paper Cutting Machines, the Semple Book Trimmer, the Ellis Roller Backer and the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company's machinery; also, the Christie Rotary Beveling Machine and the Howieson Embossing and Smashing Machine. In addition to what has been already stated they carry a stock of the W. O. Hickok Manufacturing Company's supplies, such as brass-bound boards, gilding presses, ruling cloths, ruling pens, etc.

In brief, no intending purchaser need leave either of their establishments without securing the latest improvements in the line of their business which the market affords.

**PRANG'S HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.**

L. Prang & Co. have again issued a very expensive and elaborate line of publications for Christmas and New Year, which undoubtedly takes the first rank among all the holiday publications of the season. The designs are artistic and the reproduction excellent; but what is most striking is the thoroughly American character of the whole line. Not only are the designs painted by American artists, but, the reproduction being made in this country, the lithographic artists have more readily entered into the spirit of the work and retained the specifically American character of the designs.

The line is more varied than ever. Besides the regular Christmas and New Year cards, it comprises a large collection of dainty paper and satin novelties; all kinds of elegant calendars for the table, the desk, the mantel, the wall and the pocket; a number of fine art pictures on paper and satin; and a large assortment of art books and booklets.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE**—For sale, cheap (private sale), in a live town of 1,000 to 1,200 inhabitants, in northern Illinois, a weekly newspaper with a circulation of 900 and a well-equipped job office. The establishment is supplied with everything necessary to do first-class work, and is doing a paying business. This is a fine opportunity for a practical printer. For particulars address "S. O. H.," care INLAND PRINTER.

**EVERY PRINTER** should have a copy of "THE PRACTICAL PRINTER," 200 pages. Price, \$1. By H. G. Bishop. Also "DIAGRAMS OF IMPOSITION," and "THE PRINTER'S READY RECKONER." Price, 50 cents each. To be obtained of H. G. Bishop, 37 North Pearl St., Albany, N. Y., or through Farmer, Little & Co., New York and Chicago. These are the handiest and most useful works ever published for printers. Indorsed by everyone who has seen them.

**FOR EMPLOYING PRINTERS**—The most practical reference book for the printing house desk is "Printers' Calculations." It shows at a glance the value of stock, and also of time consumed on any job. Nothing like it has yet appeared. Price \$1.00. BURDETTE COMPANY, Burlington, Iowa.



**FOR SALE**—A Cottrell book and news press, nearly new, and in perfect running order; size of bed 33 by 50 inches. Complete. Address FRANK CURTIS, 1520 Washington boulevard, Chicago.

**SITUATION** wanted by a young man of 25, with five years' experience in job and newspaper work, and also understands presswork. Possesses some experience as a local writer. Temperate, and can furnish credentials. Desires work in a town of 2,000 or more, and a kind and pleasant employer. Box 312, Prophetstown, Illinois.

**WANTED**—An artist experienced on portraits, who can do photo-engraving and zinc-etching, to take charge of newspaper engraving plant. Address Box 2717, Williamsport, Pennsylvania.

**WANTED**—Position as foreman of job office by a man of experience; well informed as to stock, making estimates, etc.; first-class job compositor; references furnished. Address "FOREMAN," care of INLAND PRINTER.

**WANTED**—The Inland Printer Co. will pay 25 cents apiece for numbers 2, 4, 5, 10 and 12 of Volume I, if in good condition, to anyone sending them to this office, or will credit the amount on subscription, if preferred.

**WANTED**—For Los Angeles—A good job printer. The right man can buy one-third interest in a large job office at a bargain. Will take real estate for part trade. Address FRED L. ALLES, 14 South Fort street, Los Angeles, Cal.

Thoroughly Instructive.  
Handsomely Printed.  
Nice Cloth Binding.

Price, 50 Cts.

## THE YOUNG JOB PRINTER.

A BOOK OF INSTRUCTIONS IN DETAIL ON JOB PRINTING FOR BEGINNERS AND ALL UNDERGRADUATES IN THE TRADE.

**CONTENTS**—Definitions of Technical Terms; Names, Sizes of Type and the Point System; Selection of Type; Labor-Saving Material; Arrangement of Outfit—What is Needed; Laying Type—The "Lay of the Case"; Composition; Spacing; Making Up; Job Composition; Punctuation; Tabular Work; Locking Up; Press Work, or How to Make a Form Ready; Overlaying and Underlaying; Causes of a Bad Impression; Setting the Guides; Care of Presses; Care of Rollers; Cleaning Type; Printing Inks; Color Printing; Mixture of Colors; Bronzing; Imposition; Making the Margin; Locking Up Book Forms; About Estimating; Cost of Press Work; Table for Estimating Stock; Sizes and Weights of Paper; Specimens of Artistic Composition.

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GOLDING & CO., 183-199 FORT-HILL SQUARE, BOSTON.

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(FORMERLY WITH R. HOE & CO.)

## GENERAL MACHINIST,

PRINTING PRESSES A SPECIALTY.

Designing and Building of Special Machinery for Printers,  
Binders, Electrotypers, etc.

77 and 79 Jackson Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

**METHODS:**  
Moss' New Process  
Photo Engraving  
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ENGRAVERS  
OF  
ILLUSTRATIONS FOR  
BOOKS,  
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SUPERIOR SUBSTITUTE  
FOR WOOD ENGRAVING

535 PEARL ST. COR. ELM ST.  
**NEW YORK.**

SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR—SEND PHOTOGRAPH, DRAWING OR PRINT FOR ESTIMATE.



The Original and Only  
Patented Ink Reducer in  
the World!

Warranted to instantly reduce all kinds of Printing Inks, no matter what color or how old or stiff, to any consistency required, without in the least affecting their color and make them work clear, free and easy on any kind of press or stock the hottest day in summer when rollers are soft and sticky, or the coldest day in winter without fire or washing rollers. INKOLEUM makes all inks mixed with it dry quick and glossy on paper without off-setting—but never dries on rollers—and prevents paper from pulling or sticking to form. As a reducer for tint printing INKOLEUM works miracles, as the most delicate shades and tints can be produced with ink mixed to the thinness of cream, causing it to cover perfectly without clogging the finest lines, and as it is never gummy like varnish, it dries instantly, enabling one or more tints or colors to follow at once without off-set. Inks of any color or kind left on rollers over-night will work or wash up readily in the morning, by simply applying a few drops of INKOLEUM with your finger. A trial will convince any pressman. **Beware of Infringements.** Accept no imitation said to be just as good as INKOLEUM. **Price only 50 Cents.** For sale everywhere. For bruises and burns apply INKOLEUM freely and relief is instantaneous. Put up only by

ELECTRINE MFG. CO., St. Paul, Minn., U. S. A.

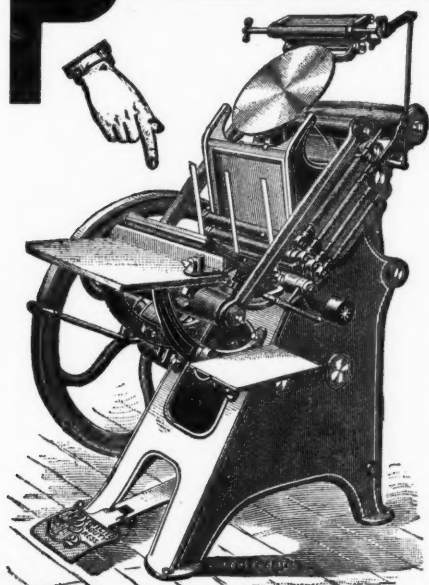
THE LEADING ENGRAVING ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COUNTRY

ENGRAVING FOR ALL  
PURPOSES AND BY  
ALL KNOWN METHODS.

IVES PROCESS—THE PROCESS OF THE  
OUR SPECIALTY—FUTURE FOR ALL KINDS  
OF FINE ILLUSTRATIONS

207 FILBERT ST. PHILADELPHIA



**P**ERFECTED**P**ROUTY  
P.R.E.S.S**A SUCCESS!**

No cams or powerful springs are used or needed to govern its motion. Its parts are evenly balanced, and its smooth and noiseless operation, without pound or vibration when driven at the highest speed, is one of its important features. *Four* form rolls, in connection with a fountain both simple and perfect in its operation, give an unsurpassed ink distribution.

MESSRS. GEO. W. PROUTY &amp; CO.:

Regarding the "Perfected Prouty" Press purchased of you we would say that we have found it satisfactory, and for the following reasons: *First.* It is strong and capable of doing heavy work easily. *Second.* It runs smoothly, and all the attachments, gripper-motion, throw-off, etc., are well arranged. *Third.* The distribution is first-class, with superior fountain. *Fourth.* It is very rapid, the speed being limited only by the ability of feeder.

ROCKWELL &amp; CHURCHILL,

City Printers, 39 Arch Street.

BOSTON, August 29, 1889.

GEO. W. PROUTY &amp; CO.:

The "Perfected Prouty" Press we have now had in use about a year is, we find, a machine of great strength, is easy to operate and can be driven at a high speed on any class of work, in fact its speed is limited only by the ability of the operator; it turns off more work in a day than any other job press in our office. This alone, in these days of close competition, is one reason why printers in want of a money-making machine should give it the preference. The ink fountain is the most perfect in its operation, and can be cleansed and adjusted more readily than any other we have ever seen.

McINDOE BROS., 40 Oliver Street.

BOSTON, August 27, 1889.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET.

**GEO. W. PROUTY & CO.,**  
620 Atlantic Avenue, BOSTON, MASS.

**J. W. OSTRANDER,**

— MANUFACTURER OF —

**Electrotype and Stereotype**— **MACHINERY** —

WESTERN AGENT FOR

DOOLEY AND PARAGON PAPER CUTTERS,  
THE SCOTT PRINTING AND LITHOGRAPHIC PRESSES,

77 and 79 Jackson Street,

CHICAGO.

Genuine Wood Type, Galleys, Cabinets, Stands,  
"Strong Slat" Cases, etc.

FACTORY: PATERSON, N. J.

**Vanderburgh, Wells & Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**PRINTERS' MATERIALS**

Type, Presses, Chases and Paper Cutters,

EAST COR. FULTON AND DUTCH STS

NEW YORK, U. S. A.

Engravers' Turkey Boxwood, Tools  
and Implements.Large stock of used Presses, Types; etc.,  
Guaranteed as represented.**SHNIEDEWEND & LEE CO.**

— CHICAGO, —

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Printing Machinery**

—AND—

**ELECTRO AND STEREO MACHINERY.**The following are } **MOST POPULAR** { Printing Machin-  
ranked among the } ery in the World:**CHALLENGE JOB PRESS.****O. S. GORDON JOB PRESS.****CHICAGO ENGINES AND BOILERS.****CHALLENGE PAPER CUTTER.****ADVANCE PAPER CUTTER.**Manufactured by us, and for sale by all Type founders and Dealers.  
Send for Descriptive Circulars. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.**OUR PUBLICATIONS,**"The Electrotyper" or "The Printers Album," are issued  
monthly. If you do not receive a copy regularly,**SEND YOUR ADDRESS TO US.**

303-305 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO.



# The Jones Gordon Job Printing Press

*IS NOT AN OLD STYLE GORDON, BUT HAS SEVERAL IMPORTANT CHANGES AND IMPROVEMENTS WHICH MAKE IT QUITE DIFFERENT FROM THAT PRESS.*

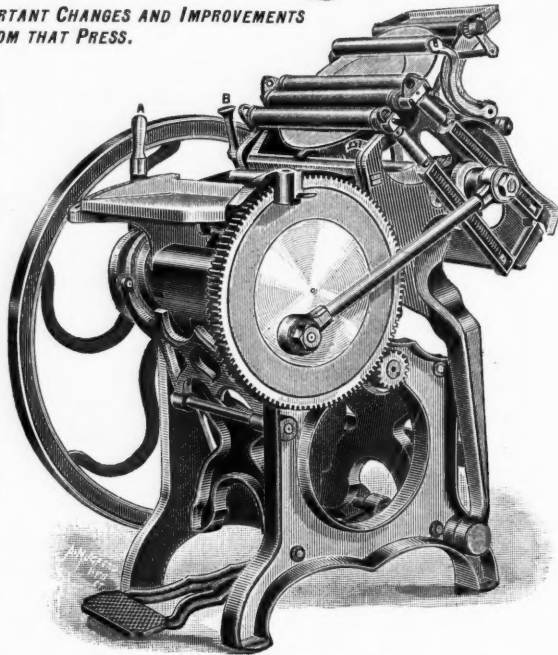
**IMPRESSION SET.**—A very important feature in these presses is that the whole impression may be instantly changed—either increased or diminished—without stopping the press. When the Impression Screws are properly set, it is seldom, if ever, necessary to move them, as all adjustments are made by means of hand wheel marked "B" in cut.

**INK DISTRIBUTION.**—Another important feature is, that when the impression is thrown off by means of the lever "A," a simple device causes the movement of parts that prevents the Ink Rollers from touching the form, and the press may be run indefinitely for the distribution of ink.

**SELF-LOCKING CHASE LOCK AND FORM STARTER.**—Another feature of considerable importance in saving time and patience is the Self-Locking Chase Hook and Form Starter. When the chase is put in place on the bed, it is locked without touching any lever, pad, screw, or any part of the press. When the form is to be removed, it is only necessary to press forward on the pad, marked "patent," which causes the Chase Hook to rise, and the form to move forward so as to be convenient for lifting out.

**THE DUPLEX FOUNTAIN.**—The Duplex Fountain is a great advance over anything heretofore used for the distribution of ink on a disk press. The distributing roller passes down and back twice, or four times over the surface of the upper part of the disk at each impression.

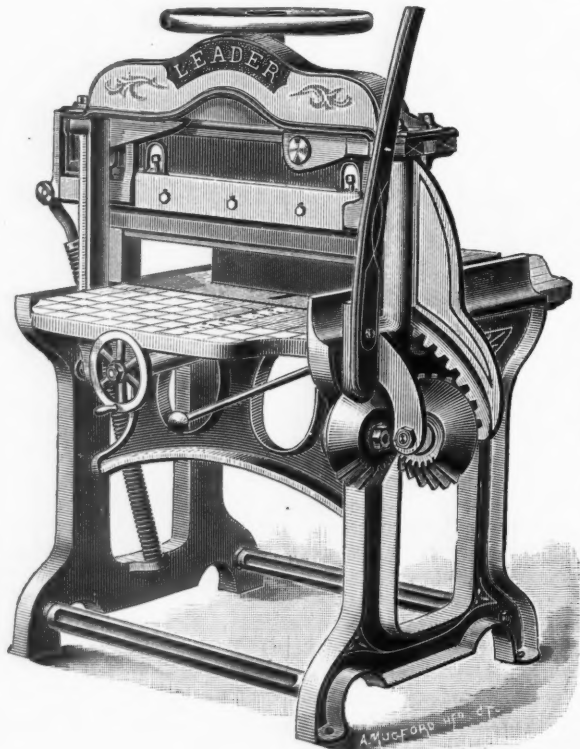
**GRIPPER SET AND CARRIAGE PULLS.**—When the Platen is in a convenient position for setting the Grippers, they may be brought down on the Platen for that purpose. The Ink Roller Carriages are provided with loops to be used for putting in or removing the rollers.



*These Presses are very heavy and strongly braced, and are made of the best material that can be procured. The Impression Arms are of Steel, forged from one piece without weld.*

These Presses are kept in stock by the CHICAGO NEWSPAPER UNION. Send for Circular and Price List.

## The Leader Paper Cutter.



The Leader Paper Cutter has the following points of Superiority over any other lever cutter:

**First.**—The power is applied in the direction of the cut instead of in a right angle or diagonal direction, as is the case with many cutters on the market. By experiment and test it has been demonstrated that less than two-thirds of the power is required to cut any given amount of paper with the LEADER than with any cutter of the class above referred to.

**Second.**—The back gauge, which in all other cutters must be changed for every cut, may be instantly moved any distance up to the whole length of its travel, say two feet or more, by a lever, shown beneath the front end of the table. To illustrate the advantage of this arrangement, suppose it is necessary to move the back gauge of an ordinary paper cutter twenty-four inches, it will be necessary to turn the wheel shown in front forty-eight times around, an operation involving considerable labor and time. The wheel and long screw in the LEADER are only used for slight adjustments.

**Third.**—The octagonal stick and recessed sides, which admits of passing the stick through the side to its place, and renders it impossible for the stick to be drawn out by the knife, giving sixteen cutting faces on the stick.

**Fourth.**—The lever is hung in the most convenient position, midway between the floor and the top of machine, making it unnecessary in making the cut to get down near the floor.

Front table 16 inches wide instead of the usual 12 inches.

**JOHN M. JONES & CO., PALMYRA, N. Y.**

These Machines may be ordered of any Dealer in Printers' Machinery, or from the Factory.



# THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY



337 DEARBORN STREET.  
CHICAGO.

THOUGH Antimony has more than doubled in price since November 1, 1889, we are making exactly the same high grade of type which we have been for more than a year. In evidence of this we submit the following letter which speaks for itself:

Office of E. W. BLATCHFORD & Co.,  
CHICAGO, November 2, 1889.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY, Chicago, Ill.:

Dear Sirs,—For more than a year past we have been making your "Copper Amalgam" metal according to your own private formula furnished us, and you can assert that this metal is made of the very best, highest grade and purest lead, tin, antimony and copper, so thoroughly and evenly mixed as to be perfectly amalgamated, and to form a distinct metal of its own kind.

No old metal is used in the manufacture of your "Copper Amalgam," and a wide experience in mixing up varieties of printers' metals enables us to say that we do not believe there has ever been a type metal of such a pure, rich and durable quality as is your "Copper Amalgam." Yours respectfully,

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

We are giving the most liberal discounts, and respectfully solicit at least a portion of your trade.

THE UNION TYPE FOUNDRY,  
337 Dearborn St., Chicago.

ESTIMATES  
FURNISHED.

Established 1804.

ORDERS  
PROMPTLY  
FILLED.

## FARMER, LITTLE & Co.

CHICAGO: 154 Monroe St.

NEW YORK: 63-65 Beekman St.

TYPE FOUNDERS.

NEWSPAPER  
DRESSES.



JOB OFFICE  
OUTFITS.

OUR BOOK AND  
NEWSPAPER

# TYPE

Cast from the Best  
Quality of Durable Metal.

For Wear, Accuracy and Finish, EXCELLED BY NONE.

## OUR ORIGINAL DESIGNS

In JOB DISPLAY TYPE and SCRIPTS are so varied that we can fit out a Complete Office in our own type. Cast on our own, or the "point system," the pica of which is identical with ours.

— Type of other Founders furnished when desired. —

Printing Presses, Printing Inks, Paper Cutters.

ON HAND A FULL LINE OF

CASES, CABINETS,  
STANDS, GALLEYS,  
IMPOSING STONES,  
— ETC. —

Chicago Branch, { CHAS. B. ROSS, Manager. } No. 154 Monroe St.

SEND FOR SPECIMEN SHEETS OF  
△△ LATEST FACES △△

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# DICKINSON

# △△ TYPE △△

# FOUNDRY

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No. 150 CONGRESS STREET  
BOSTON, MASS.

SET WITH QUANT 225 QUANT OPEN

FULL SERIES, EACH \$17.50  
12 PER CENT OFF SPOT CASH

ESTIMATES FURNISHED.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in

PRINTERS' AND BINDERS'

## Machinery and Material,

— ALSO —

CHICAGO STANDS AND DRYING RACKS,  
DEVOS' PAT. LEAD AND SLUG RACK,

Cabinets, Cases, Stands, Wood Furniture, Reglet,  
Imposing Stones, etc.

DEALERS IN SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN INKS AND BRONZES.

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338, 340, 342 Dearborn Street,

TELEPHONE 1745.

CHICAGO.



# PRINTING INKS

Blacks that retain their Color.

Colors that do not Fade.

Patent Reds for Label Printers.



ALL GRADES OF PRINTING INKS.

*Lithographic, Plate, Albertype  
and Photogravure.*

MANUFACTURED BY

## Geo. Mather's Sons,

60 John Street, New York.

## H. H. LATHAM, MACHINERY DEPOT, Nos. 304 to 306 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, Manufacturer of and Dealer in PRINTERS' AND BOOKBINDERS' MACHINERY

Western Agent WHITLOCK CYLINDER PRESSES.

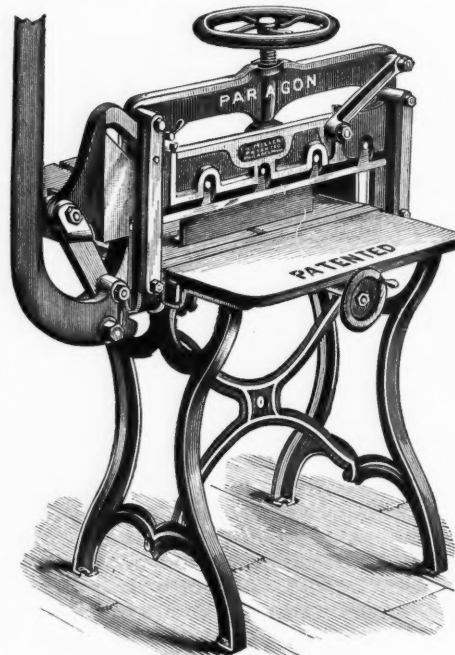
CYLINDER PRESSES, JOB PRESSES,  
HAND PRESSES,  
MAILING MACHINES, FOLDING MACHINES,  
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, CASES, STANDS, CABINETS,  
RULING MACHINES, WIRE STITCHERS,  
STITCHING AND TYING MACHINES,  
BOOK TRIMMERS,  
POWER, FOOT AND HAND PERFORATORS,  
NUMBERING AND PAGING MACHINES,  
TABLE SHEARS, CARD CUTTERS,  
ROTARY BOARD CUTTERS, SCORING MACHINES,  
STANDING PRESSES, JOB BACKERS,  
STABBING MACHINES,  
POWER AND LEVER PAPER CUTTERS,  
INDEX AND ROUND CORNER CUTTERS,  
EYELETING MACHINES,  
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Sole Manufacturer **RIVAL PAPER CUTTER**, which is operated  
with Anti-Friction Rollers upon an Eccentric.  
Send for Circular.

SECOND-HAND MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

## THE PARAGON Paper and Card Cutting Machines.

All sizes have Traverse and Side Gauges. They have broad clamping surface for general use, yet stock can be gauged to half inch of the knife on the smaller sizes, and to within three-fourths of an inch on the 30 and 32 inch



IN USE TEN YEARS, and today is in EVERY RESPECT THE BEST MACHINE MADE.  
Any length of paper can be handled in front of the knife on the 25-inch and smaller sizes.

THE 22½ AND 25 INCH CUTTERS.

*They Cut Accurately and Easy, having Extraordinary Power.*

PRICES, } 14 in., \$45; boxing, \$1.00.  
          } 22½ in., \$80; 25 in., \$110; 30 in., \$175; 32 in., lever, \$200; skidded free

RECOMMENDED AND SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

**EDWARD L. MILLER**, Patentee and Manufacturer,  
328 VINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



HAS your business grown to such an extent that you need a Stereotyping plant, or will need it soon? If so, send for "A Few Words on Stereotyping," which will enable you to form an accurate conception of the cost. You need not fear that we will persuade you to purchase something you do not need. The circular contains information—facts—and no arguments, and if you do not need an outfit you will after reading it be no worse off financially, and will have gathered information which will be useful when the plant becomes a necessity.

If you have an outfit from some other maker, and cannot obtain satisfactory results, or if you cannot produce stereotypes economically, don't hesitate to write us. We may be able to suggest something that will overcome the difficulty. Ours always work.

CARL SCHRAUBSTADTER, Jr.,

303-5 North Third Street,

St. Louis, Mo.



**A. ZEESE & Co.**  
**ELECTROTYPERS**  
**PHOTO ZINC ETCHERS**  
**MAP AND RELIEF LINE ENGRAVERS**  
 341-351 Dearborn St., FRANKLIN BLDG., CHICAGO.

## CUTS

FOR

## ILLUSTRATING

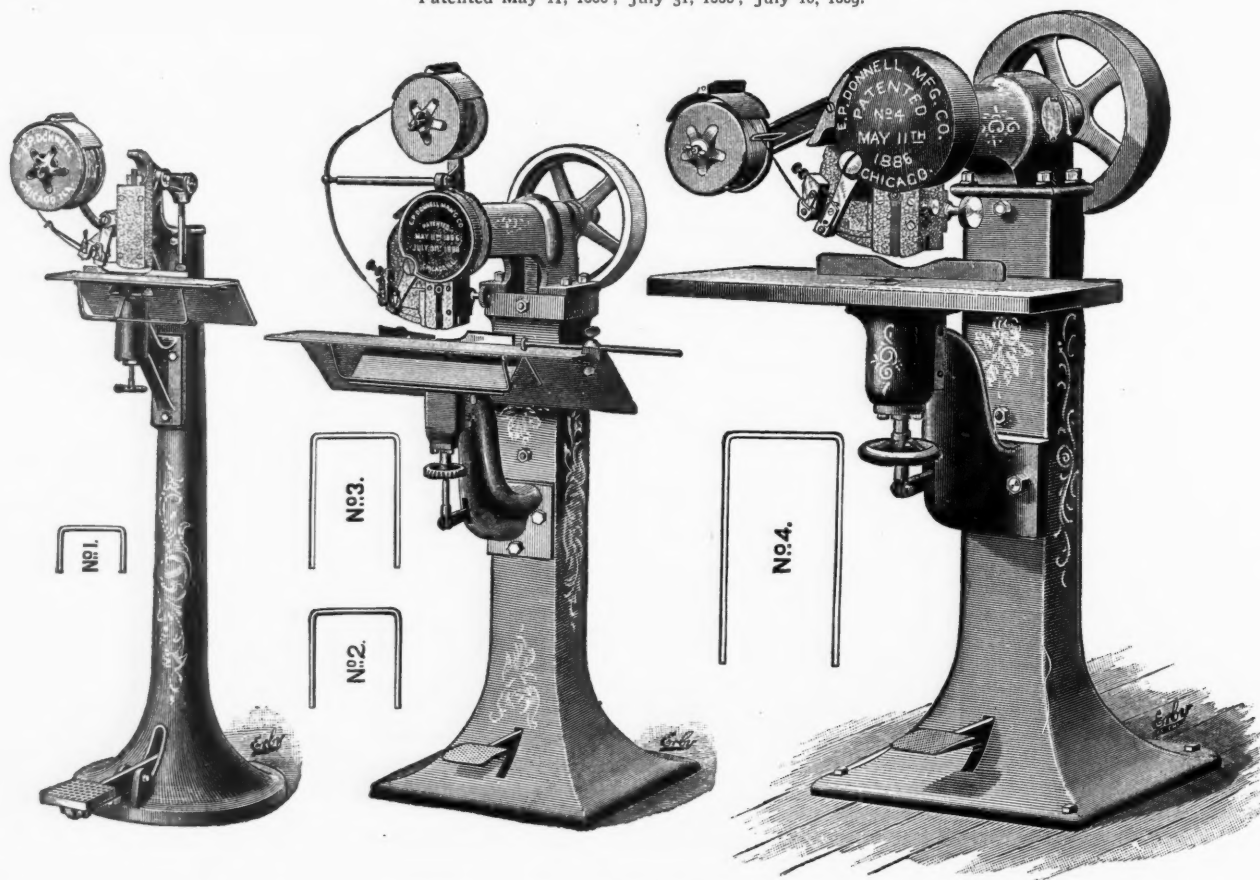
WE have just issued a 48-page Specimen Book, containing a large selection of some of our most attractive and useful illustrations, a number of which are done in our HALF-TONE process and entirely new in design.

SENT POSTPAID FOR 50 CTS..

WHICH AMOUNT WE WILL CREDIT ON FIRST ORDER.

# Donnell's Patent Wire-Stitching Machines

Patented May 11, 1886; July 31, 1888; July 16, 1889.



(See full length of staples of each machine in above cuts.)

No. 1.	Foot Wire-Stitcher, round or flat wire, for saddle or flat stitching,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Price, \$100
No. 1.	Power	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	125
No. 2.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	300
No. 3.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	400
No. 4.	Extra Heavy, round or flat wire (from 2 sheets to 1½ inch in thickness), flat or saddle stitching	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600

**E. P. DONNELL MANUF'G CO.**  
**CHICAGO, ILL.**



# The Gordon Press Works,

ESTABLISHED FORTY YEARS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE

NEW AND OLD STYLE

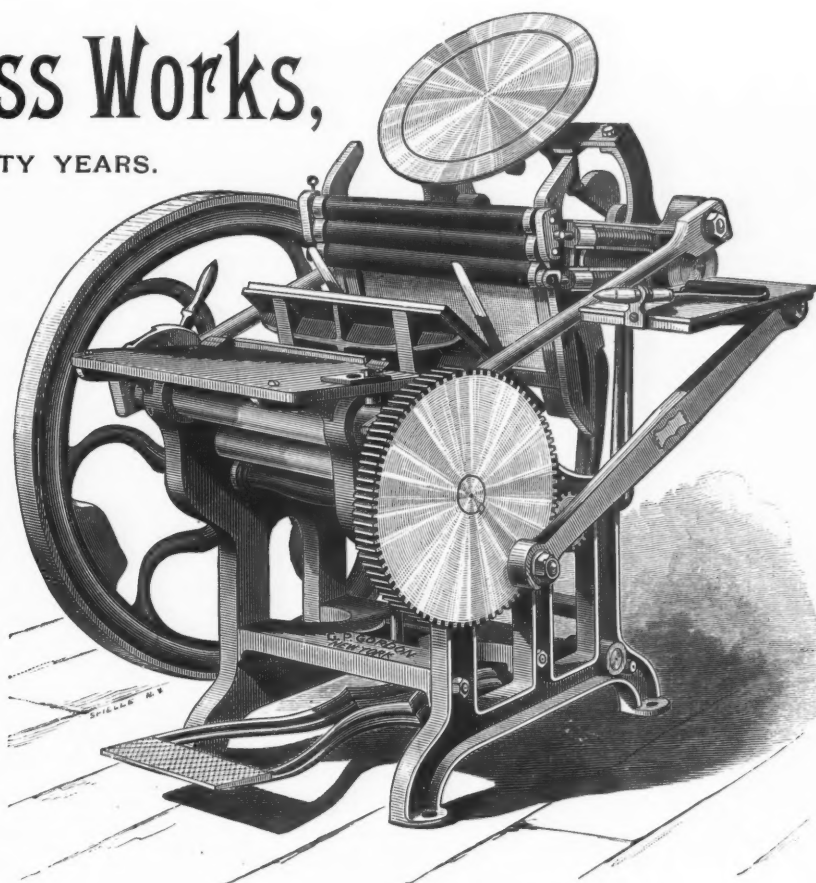
**GORDON'S**   
 **FRANKLIN**

PRINTING PRESSES.


\* \* \* \*

Our well-known New Style is built in five sizes, viz: 13x19, 11x17, 10x15, 9x13 and 8x12 (inside the chase).

We are now also making the Old or Original Style Franklin Press with a "Throw-Off" and other improvements, and of a class of workmanship heretofore unequalled. Sizes, 13x19, 10x15 and 8x12 (inside the chase).



NEW STYLE.

 The attention of Printers is called to the fact that we make all the parts of the Gordon Presses interchangeable.

## BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!

The use of our name in connection with any other presses is unauthorized.

George P. Gordon was the inventor and patentee of the Gordon or Franklin Press and the improvements thereon.

All our Presses bear the name **GEORGE P. GORDON** on the square girth connecting the frame of the press.

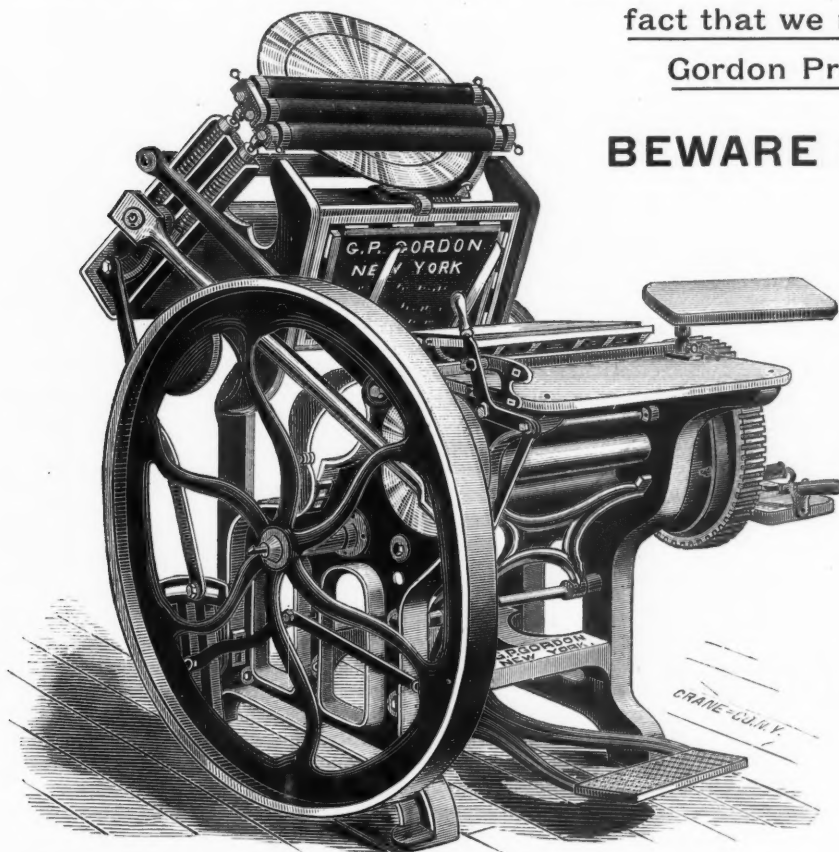
## GORDON PRESS WORKS

OFFICE AND SALESROOM:

Nos. 97 and 99 Nassau Street,  
NEW YORK CITY.

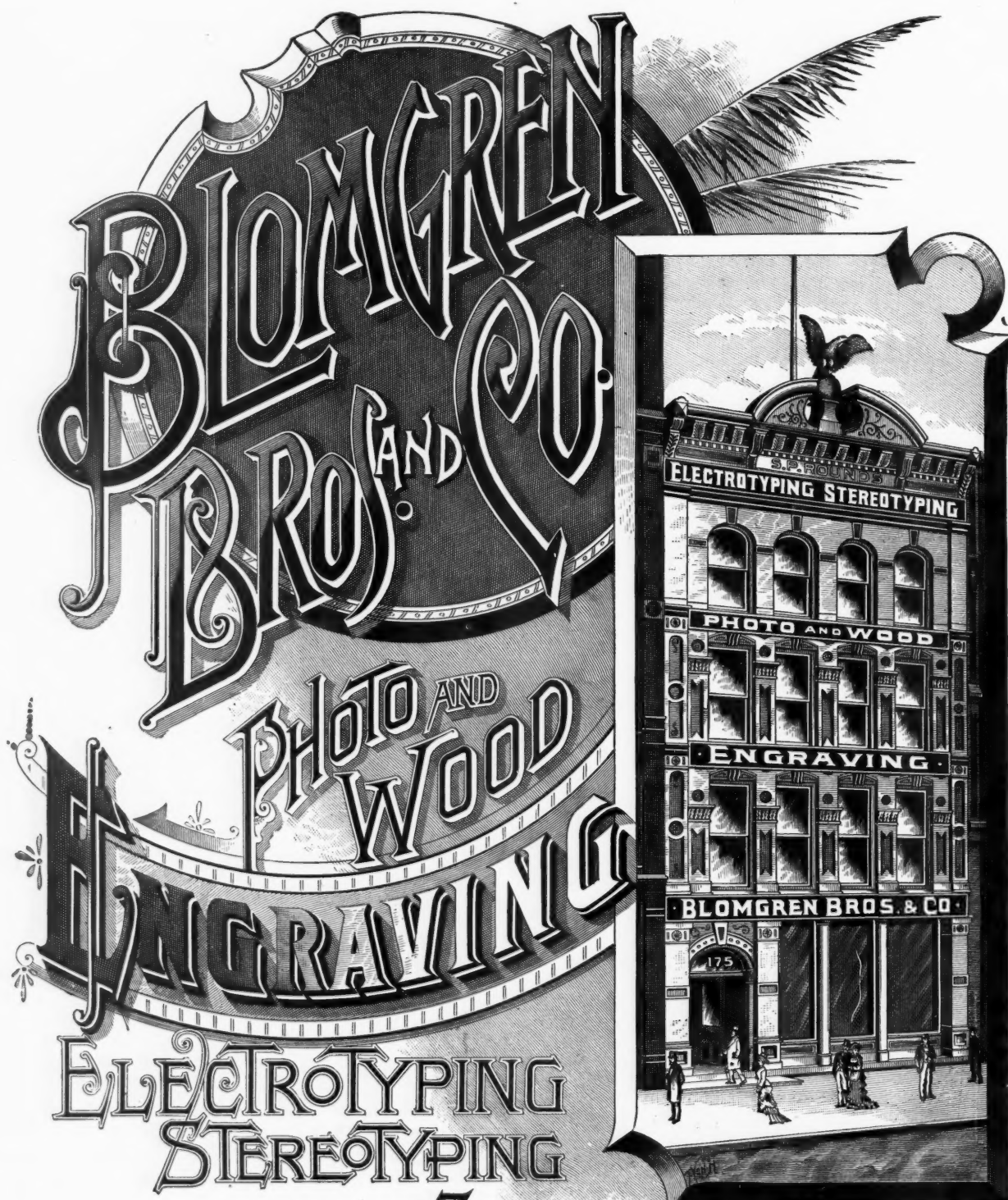
FACTORY:

RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY.



OLD STYLE.



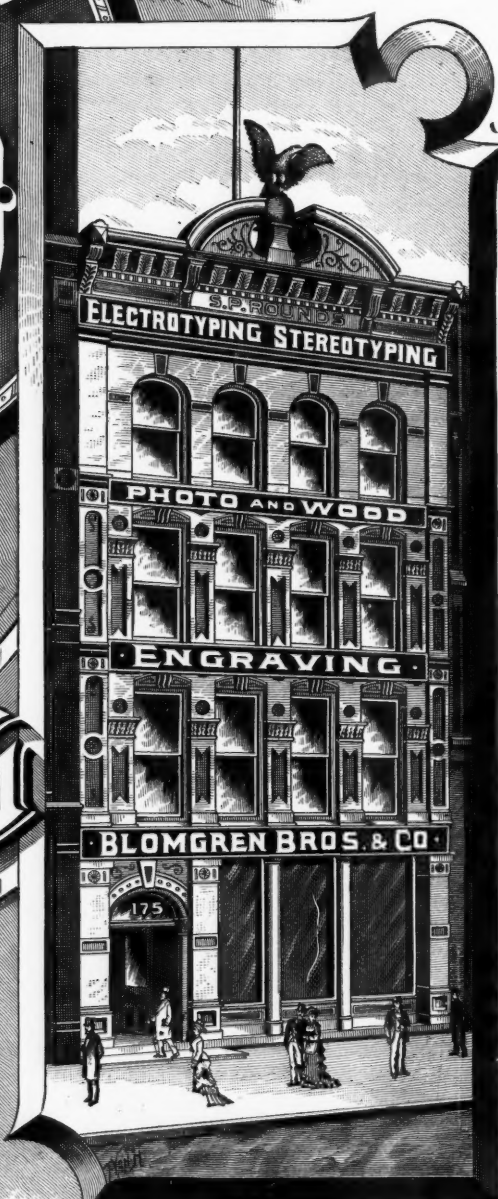


**BLOMGREN  
BROS. & CO.**

PHOTO AND  
WOOD  
ENGRAVING

ELECTROTYPING  
STEREOTYPING

175  
MONROE ST. CHICAGO



The illustration shows a four-story building with a classical facade. The top floor has a sign that reads "ELECTROTYPING STEREOTYPING". The second floor has a sign that reads "PHOTO AND WOOD". The third floor has a sign that reads "ENGRAVING". The ground floor has a large sign that reads "BLOMGREN BROS. & CO." and a smaller sign above the entrance that reads "175". Several people are standing on the sidewalk in front of the building.